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Brzezinski and the Jews

Security Adviser Sees Policy of 'Intimidation'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI)—In a veiled political attack on the White House, the leader of the organized Jewish community in the United States told the administration's top strategists yesterday that because of his Middle East policy President Carter was now a question mark in Jewish opinion and that the Jews' full support was directed against him.



Zbigniew Brzezinski

Mr. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, urged at a meeting yesterday that he be called a policy of intimidation against him being conducted publicly and privately by Jewish leaders, said that the attack on him was "a subtle form of pressure."

"If you don't agree with us, my son, we're going to stop you as an anti-Semite," said Rabbi Alexander Schindler, chairman of the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations, said in an interview that he met yesterday morning at the White House with top political aides.

Mr. Brzezinski, who is Jewish, said that he was "a subtle form of pressure."

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"I think any attempt to debate the administration's policy by making a personal attack on Dr. Brzezinski, or the secretary of state or the President, or the Vice-President or anyone else, is very misguided and instead the issues should be debated on their own merits and if this emphasis on personalities continues, they will be counterproductive rather than constructive," Mr. Lipshutz said.

Both Mr. Schindler and Mr. Lipshutz agreed that the purpose of the meeting yesterday was to discuss ways of "avoiding a confrontation as the result of Mr. Brzezinski's trip and that the mood was very cordial."

Since last fall, Mr. Brzezinski has said that he has been aware of a strong resentment toward him expressed by some Jewish leaders, and he made it clear that he was annoyed by it and almost welcomed the opportunity to respond on the record.

He emphasized that he believed that the attack was as much on the whole administration's Middle East policies as it was against him personally but that for various reasons he had been singled out.

"I suppose it is a diversionary campaign," Mr. Brzezinski said, "because of the indefensibility of the settlement issue in Israel."

"If you're not going to pick on the President or on the secretary of state, why not pick on me?" he said.

Referring to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Mr. Brzezinski said: "Henry told me a few months ago that I'll be in for a rough time. There will be an effort to discredit me in the eyes of the President. He later was praised and appreciated and said that I should be prepared for it. I'm prepared to take it but I won't be intimidated."

Asserting that he was being stamped as an anti-Semite for supporting the administration's policies that have caused strains, Mr. Brzezinski said: "I'm not going to be intimidated."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 7

U.S., U.K. Ask Negotiations For All Parties in Rhodesia

LONDON, March 10 (Reuters).—Britain and the United States have decided to try to bring together all the parties in Rhodesia's independence dispute, including the rebel colony's white Prime Minister Ian Smith, and the guerrilla leaders, it was announced here tonight.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen said that the aim was to secure irreversible majority rule by the end of this year.

The plan involves bringing the Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe together with Mr. Smith and the three moderate African nationalist leaders with whom he signed an internal settlement in Salisbury last Friday.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe have both condemned the Salisbury internal settlement and threatened to continue the bush war they have been waging against Mr. Smith's government for five years.

President Carter called yesterday for a meeting of Rhodesian nationalist leaders, but Mr. Owen's statement tonight made it clear that Mr. Smith would also be included in the new U.S.-British initiative.

Mr. Owen's statement gave no indication of what kind of meetings Britain and the United States were planning to convene, nor when and where they would take place. Nor did it indicate whether the initiative would be acceptable to all or any of the parties involved.

The three nationalist leaders who signed the Salisbury agreement are Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who is at present in the United States, and Rev. Jeremiah Chirau, who are in Rhodesia.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe are due to meet Mr. Owen in London Monday. They will be on their way back from addressing the UN Security Council in New York and returning to Zambia and Mozambique, from where their guerrilla armies operate against Mr. Smith's armed forces.

This will be their first meeting with Mr. Owen since Mr. Smith signed the agreement. Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe have strongly condemned the settlement, Britain and the United States have neither endorsed nor rejected it.

Zimbabwe Case Admitted

UNITED NATIONS, March 10 (Reuters).—Security Council members, meeting behind closed doors, agreed today to take up Zambia's complaint about Rhodesian military incursions into its territory this week.

The subject will be discussed after the council completes a general discussion of the Rhodesian question.

Death Toll Rises

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 10 (UPI).—The military command today reported another 18 war deaths, raising to 124 the number of persons killed since Mr. Smith and the three moderate black leaders signed their agreement. The previous week's death toll was 120.

Associated Press

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Begin Is Worried Over U.S. Trip

L. AVIV, March 10 (UPI).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin expressed worry about his trip to the United States today, saying he feared the trip would cause a rift between Israel and the United States.

Mr. Begin's comment came as a statement issued by the Israeli government said that Israel is heading for a confrontation with the Arab world over the Middle East peace process.

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Some Fear a Confrontation

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—A majority of the House International Relations Committee asked President Carter today to withdraw his plan to send a peace mission to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The sources said that Mr. Begin is likely to accuse the Carter administration of backing down on the Israeli peace plan.

The three Israelis also will defend Israel's right to a different interpretation of UN Security Council Resolution 242, the accepted framework for Israeli-Arab peace negotiations since 1967, the sources said.

Mr. Carter has warned Israel against adopting the position that Resolution 242 does not require troop withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

House Unk on Jet Sales

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French Socialist party leader François Mitterrand in Perpignan Friday.

French Campaign Ends; Left Called Favorite

(Continued from Page 1)

ucency to another, but the average is 9 candidates in each constituency.

Only the candidates who win 12.5 per cent of the first-round votes are eligible to run in the second round. Even so, this could produce three or four-men races in the runoff, unless party leaders arrange reciprocal deals.

The pro-Giscard and Chirac forces have said firmly that they will swing all their weight to whichever candidate on their side runs best the first time.

Failure of the leftist parties

to agree on the same tactic could provide a pro-government victory on a minority of popular votes. But they are expected to complete the deal before the deadline for withdrawing second round candidates at midnight Tuesday.

Fringe parties, particularly the ecologists, who are expected to show some weight in the first round, have divided as the left-right coalition dominated the scene. In the end, they seemed unlikely to provide the decisive margin, as they had hoped.

Despite a broad number of economic, social and political issues raised by various candidates, the contest came to focus on the single, straightforward question of whether France wants to continue with more or less the same kind of government it has known in the 20 years of the Fifth Republic or attempt drastic change.

Internally, there is little question that the business community and probably the value of the franc would be affected by a left victory. The left has promised

a large number of nationalizations, a full employment and social welfare policy which could bring sharp inflation, and a redistribution of wealth.

Surprisingly, the Paris Bourse bounced up firmly today in its last pre-election session, after a substantial drop yesterday. Financial observers thought that was probably due to deliberate intervention by large institutional investors to make the index look better rather than to a real reversal of ordinary business confidence and expectation.

Casualties Mount In Indochina War

BAANGKOK, March 10 (AP).—Vietnam today claimed that its armed forces killed 300 Cambodian soldiers last week when, it said, many Cambodian regiments intruded into areas of three provinces.

Meanwhile, the Phnom Penh radio said that Vietnamese troops continued making incursions into Cambodian territory in Ratanakiri province and that five Vietnamese soldiers were killed and many wounded in a clash last Tuesday.

Earlier skirmishes between Vietnamese and Cambodians began soon after the Communist victory in Indochina in April, 1975. Large-scale fighting broke out in late 1977, with each side accusing the other of aggression.

Israeli Airport Shut

Tel Aviv, March 10 (Reuters).—Striking civil aviation workers today closed Israel's Ben Gurion International Airport for 24 hours because of a pay dispute.

Qobozza Jailed in October

South Africa Releases Editor With 9 Other Black Leaders

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, March 10 (UPI).—Percy Qobozza, the black editor of the banned South African newspaper the World, was freed from prison here today along with nine other black community leaders detained in October in a security crackdown.

Announcing their release in Cape Town, Justice Minister James Kruger hinted that others among the 62 blacks arrested Oct. 19 under the Terrorism Act might also soon be released. "If things still remain quiet or even become better, it would increase the possibility of the release of others," he said.

Mr. Kruger said he had personally made the decision to free the editor without any conditions after having a talk with him at the Modder Bee Prison here and that he was at liberty to return to his profession. "It depends on the people who employ him," he told parliament.

He also made a point of saying that all but one of the other nine—Beauty Pitso, the wife of a close associate of the dead black leader, Steve Biko—were being released unconditionally and would be permitted to participate in the forthcoming community council election in the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg.

Leadership Body

This was understood to be the main reason for justice minister's decision to release the black leaders, two of whom are members of the banned Committee of 10, the unofficial leadership body of Soweto.

Mrs. Pitso, whose husband Barney was a founder of the Black People's Convention together with Mr. Biko, was under a banning order at the time of her arrest in October and is to remain under the restriction.

Mr. Qobozza was not immediately available for comment, but there was speculation here that the 40-year-old editor would choose to go abroad rather than to attempt to work here under the harsh prevailing conditions.

His own newspaper, the World and Western World, was banned the day of his arrest on the premises and the black mass circulation newspaper that has taken its place, the Post, is a shadow of the former daily.

In addition to Mr. Qobozza and Mrs. Pitso, those released included: Allen Khumayo and V. Kruai, both members of the banned Committee of 10; Moses Chibane, a member of the banned South African Students Organisation; Justice Legotla, a Lutheran minister from Pretoria; G. Mahaka, a leader of the Black People's Convention; Kenneth Matheba; Mrs. Resene Muri; and T.V. Schmalz.

Absent Figure

Conspicuously absent from the list was Dr. Ntsho Molane, chairman of the Committee of 10. Mr. Kruger said he had seen Dr. Molane today after his arrest with the others but that he did not consider his case "to come in the same light" as that of Mr. Qobozza.

Mr. Qobozza's detention touched off an international furor and led to demands from many Western governments and leaders for his immediate release together with all the other black leaders arrested with him.

In part, at least, Mr. Kruger has now bowed to these outside pressures in deciding to release him.

But this was not how the justice minister explained his decision. He said the situation in the country had quieted down considerably since October and that this was the main reason for his decision.

His words were spoken the same day a bomb exploded in Port Elizabeth, killing a black woman and injuring three others. It was the second bomb to go off there this week. The first one killed the man who was carrying it wrapped in a package. They are the latest in a spate of urban terrorism bombings around the country.

The first local reaction to the

\$25 Million Awarded In Japan Poisonings

MIYAKUSHU, Japan, March 10 (AP).—A district court today ordered two firms to pay compensation totaling \$25 million to 798 persons poisoned by a chemical-contaminated cooking oil in 1968.

The Fukuoka District Court ruled that the victims were poisoned by a toxic compound in the oil, which was manufactured by Kanemi Warehouse Co. and by Kanegafuchi Chemical Industry Co. In October, the same court ordered the two firms to pay a total of \$25 million to 44 other plaintiffs.

releases came from Colin Eglin, opposition leader in parliament, who welcomed the decision but asked about the fate of those still in detention. "We should not forget that about 52 other people are still being held nor that the whole system of detention without trial is fundamentally wrong," he said.

In all, there are about 300 officially acknowledged political detainees under South Africa's internal security laws.

South Africa Says Boycott Of Soweto Schools Is Ended

By Jack Foiste

JOHANNESBURG, March 10. —The South African government apparently has won the struggle to reopen black schools in Soweto on its own terms.

As of today, enough students had returned to classes to break the student boycott which had kept secondary schools empty for seven months.

About 15,000 of the estimated 27,000 Soweto teenage boys and girls have re-enrolled. Thirty-one of 40 high schools, formerly administered under local school boards but now directly controlled by the government, have reopened, according to officials.

The withdrawal of high school teachers also has collapsed. Of the reported 493 teachers who resigned during the height of the student strike, some 200 have withdrawn their resignations and been reinstated, officials said.

This back-to-school movement is general throughout the country. Last October almost 200,000 teenage students were either boycotting classes or had been locked out of schools by authorities in retaliation against demonstrations. However, pockets of defiance remain, particularly in the schools of black townships outside of Port Elizabeth. The area historically has been a center of black militancy.

In Soweto, which houses more than 1 million blacks who work in Johannesburg, there still is sporadic violence. There were six gasoline-bomb attacks on schools or teachers' homes during the last two weeks, according to Col. Tony Visser, chief of the Soweto criminal investigation division.

Organizers of the school boy-

Airline Vetoes Plan to Retrieve Fugitives in Cuba

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP).—Six U.S. fugitives who were to have flown home to surrender on air piracy charges were left in Havana today after Air Canada, not satisfied with security arrangements, refused to bring them out.

Airline security officials who had traveled to Havana yesterday, "looked into the situation and decided not to grant the men passage," said Marie-Josée Bourgeois, 32 airline public relations representative in Montreal.

The fugitives, wanted in connection with hijackings between 1969 and 1977, were to have flown from Havana to Montreal Airport, 35 miles northwest of Montreal, on regularly scheduled Air Canada DC-10 with 170 other passengers.

There, U.S. marshals were to board the aircraft, which was to depart as a special charter to Kennedy Airport where FBI agents were waiting to arrest the ex-patriates.

Madrid Rebuffs Socialists on Vote

MADRID, March 10 (AP).—With Conservatives joining Premier Adolfo Suarez's center party, the Spanish parliament today defeated a Socialist proposal to hold municipal elections within 90 days.

The government, however, in a bid to bring the Socialists back into an agreement on writing a new constitution, immediately softened the defeat by announcing that it would call municipal elections within a month after the constitution was approved.

No timetable was given for a national referendum to ratify the new constitution but parliamentary sources said that it could be several weeks away.

Moscow-Rabat Pact

MOSCOW, March 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Morocco today signed long-term documents laying a basic for technical and economic cooperation, the Tass news agency said.



Percy Qobozza

Take Opposing Stands

Somalia and Ethiopia Trade Conditions for Ogaden Peace

NAIROBI, March 10 (UPI).—Despite an apparent end to the conventional war in the disputed Ogaden region, Ethiopia and Somalia today took opposing stands on the conditions for peace in the region.

Mengistu Deste, the Ethiopian ambassador to Kenya, said there can be "no durable peace" in the Horn of Africa until Somalia renounces all claims against neighboring countries.

He ridiculed the Somali withdrawal statement, saying that an Ethiopian offensive sweeping across the Ogaden left the Mogadishu government with little choice but to pull out.

Somalia's Mogadishu radio, meanwhile, said the only way to solve the conflict was the granting of "unconditional and complete freedom to the people of western Somalia, Somali Abo (southern Ogaden) and Eritrea who are under Ethiopian colonial rule."

'Out of the Question'

The Somali broadcast said that if these conditions are not met, "it is out of the question to entertain the notion of peace in the Horn of Africa."

Somalia announced last night that it will withdraw its regular forces from Ethiopia following Western proposals that foreign forces leave the region and the right of self-determination be guaranteed for the Ogaden's ethnic Somalis.

Western analysts viewed the Somali statement as an accomplished fact rather than an intention. They said the bulk of Somalia's forces have been withdrawn in the last week.

"The Somali government is in no position to withdraw because they are being pushed out by the Ethiopian Army," the Ethiopian envoy said.

Will Not Negotiate

Mr. Deste said it was premature to determine whether peace talks between Ethiopia and Somalia would now be possible. Ethiopia has said it will not negotiate with Somalia until all troops are withdrawn from the Ogaden region.

"Peace in the region will not be restored until (Somali President) Siad Barre makes a formal and public renunciation of claims on neighboring countries," Mr. Deste said.

Somalia has maintained that the ethnic Somali people of Ethiopia's Ogaden region, in the small state of Djibouti and in northern Kenya, constitute a "greater

Blast in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 10 (AP).—A gas explosion blew the roof off a building at the Phillips Petroleum refinery today, injuring 11 workers, who were hit by debris, company officials said. The blast also rocked a large area of Kansas City.

Euphoria Is Thing of the Past For Owen After Year on Job

(Continued from Page 1)

arrogance if he wasn't so wrong-headed about everything. It seems to me he's become Andy Young's poodle."

Mr. Churchill is one of the leading Tory hardliners in foreign policy. But criticism of Mr. Owen is not confined to that group. A reporter who talked at random with a dozen members of Parliament from all three major parties found that even those who respected his intelligence and supported his policies resented his manner.

"David has a tendency to lecture everyone," said a Labor moderate of Mr. Owen's generation. "He acts as if he is the first person ever to think a moral thought or analyze a complex situation."

Defended at Top

Mr. Owen also has his defenders. According to one key Cabinet member, he retains "the absolute confidence" of Prime Minister James Callaghan. Jack Jones, the retiring leader of the Transport and General Workers Union, remarked the other day that Mr. Owen had done "a fine job" and might well, with more experience, lead the Labor party some day.

Much of the opposition to Mr. Owen arises, no doubt, out of jealousy. Less gifted colleagues clearly envy his poise, his good looks, his sudden elevation to senior Cabinet rank, his pretty and accomplished wife, Debbie. The British newspaper built Mr. Owen up to the point where it was inevitable that they and others would try to cut him down.

Mr. Owen has made himself more visible—and hence a more inviting target—than any of his recent predecessors. Perhaps because he thought that he had a limited amount of time, given his

party's political vulnerability, he has gone flat out from the start. He has all the energy of a Henry Kissinger, traveling to France, Belgium, the Soviet Union, the United States, Africa—a total of 63,000 miles in a year.

Involved in Scrapes

His self-confidence, and perhaps his lack of experience, have involved him in a number of highly publicized scrapes. He offended traditionalists by nominating the Prime Minister's son-in-law, Peter Jay, as ambassador to Washington, for example, and he irritated even his Labor colleagues by apologizing to the Saudi Arabian government after the Foreign Office had condemned the Saudi public beheading of the lover of a princess.

But Mr. Owen's short-term future will probably be determined by Rhodesia. He believes that for all the criticism, his policy has already accomplished a good deal. Together with Rhodesia's weakening economy and the guerrilla war, he said not long ago, the U.S.-British initiative is responsible for persuading Mr. Smith to go as far as he has. If there is a general settlement, and it holds, Mr. Owen may still get a fair share of the credit.

U.S. Jewish Leader Assails Brzezinski on Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

with Israel, Mr. Brzezinski, a Catholic, released his lifelong friendships with Jews and his feeling for a strong Israel.

Mr. Schindler did not call Mr. Brzezinski an anti-Semite and there have been no known public statements to that effect from responsible Jewish leaders. But in private, some Israelis and American Jews have been heard to accuse the Polish-born Mr. Brzezinski of anti-Semitism.

In fact, when Mr. Begin visited Washington last July he sought to dispel the accusations by presenting to Mr. Brzezinski a gift that supplied evidence that Mr. Brzezinski's father, a Polish diplomat, had tried to help Jews.

National Interests

"I've decided to grit my teeth and bear it," he said. "What we're doing is in the national interest of the United States and is central to Israel's survival," he said.

The key question, he said, is

whether the Arab states in the Middle East will be modernized and friendly to the United States, or whether they will be friendly to the Soviet Union.

Insurgents Cited

Western analysts said the Israeli announcement marks probable end of the conventional war between Somalia and Ethiopia, a war which has gone on for eight months.

But the analysts said it is several thousand Somali guerrillas—grouped with the Somali Liberation Front—who from certain and there is possibility that a protracted civil war could ensue.

Rebel Leaders Meet

ROME, March 10 (Reuters).—Eritrean guerrilla leader holding urgent talks on untold his rival group spokesman said in Rome.

They believe that Eritrean successful drive against Somalia in the Ogaden is followed by a new effort to control of Eritrea.

New French Jet Tops Mach 2

PARIS, March 10 (Reuters).—The newest French combat jet, the Mirage 2000, broke the sound barrier in a maiden flight over southern France, its builder, the Dassault company, said.

The plane, designed to Mach 2.3, flew for an hour at 40,000 feet and reached 13 with Dassault's chief pilot, Jean Coureau, at the controls.

The single-jet Mirage 2000 signed the U.S. fighter and the Soviet MiG due to go into full production early in 1980.

German Printers Urge To Negotiate Again

STUTTGART, March 10. —The West German printing union announced today it was willing to return to negotiating a table tomorrow attempt to end a printers' and lockouts by employer prevented more than 100 papers from appearing this week.

A union spokesman said Josef Stigl, president of a federal employment agency, asked to join the talks with employers as a mediator. Input is over the plans for introduction of electronic, computerized type-setting facilities printing shops. The union this would endanger jobs.

Ice Delays Opening Of Canada Seal Hunt

ST. ANTHONY, New Brunswick, March 10 (UPI).—Ice kept ships from reaching hunting grounds off Newfoundland yesterday and delays controversial annual kill, baby harp seals, scheduled begin today.

Canadian federal fisheries spokesman Ed Quigley said six Canadian and four U.S. ships were trying to line up for the start of the 100,000 seals, wanted for white pelts.

Leningrad Announces Cleanup Campaign

LENINGRAD, March 10. —A major campaign was announced here today, with fines for violators, including those who feed pigeons in the streets, the walking of dogs close to apartment buildings.

A-Fuel Hunt in Colon

BOGOTA, March 10. —Spain has agreed to spend millions over the next five years to look for uranium in Colombia, a country that some local officials believe has the mineral.

Italy Derailment Kill

PISA, Italy, March 10. —Five persons were killed and more than 50 injured when a train bound for Florence derailed near here today.

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11/11/78

To Limit Arms Proliferation

U.S. Puts Strict New Controls On Exports of Nuclear Fuel

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI)—President Carter signed a major law today aimed at making sure that other nations do not turn U.S. nuclear fuel shipments into atomic weapons.

House Unit Votes A-Carrier Funds Cut by Carter

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UPI)—The House Armed Services Committee, going against the administration's defense budget, yesterday approved funds for \$1.3-billion nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

The panel, meeting in closed session, also approved a nuclear-powered guided-missile cruiser, thereby increasing the administration's shipbuilding budget by more than 50 per cent.

Congressional sources said that the panel substantially altered the provisions of President Carter's \$126-billion budget, citing at the behest of some officials in the Navy hierarchy and the powerful lobby of retired Navy members.

Although the committee's decision is only an early step of the budget process—and may be reversed by the House Budget Committee or on the House floor—congressional sources said that the vote in favor of the carrier raises the prospect of a full-fledged debate on the Navy's new role in being reassessed by administration.

11 Students Hurt in Indonesia Riots

JAKARTA, March 10 (Reuters)—Armed troops broke up an anti-government student demonstration here today and wounded at least 11 students.

The demonstrations took place in defiance of a ban on political activities imposed by the government before the opening tomorrow of the People's Congress, Indonesia's highest policy-making body.

Printers' Union

Under the secret strategy, the United States would call off the dog, and the NATO allies' employment of the neutron bomb would be seen as a bargaining chip to get the Russians to agree to concessions. If these were not given, deployment would follow.

But the U.S. proposals may run into difficulty with some Europeans, in particular the Scandinavian and Dutch. On Wednesday, the Dutch parliament voted against the production of the neutron bomb under any circumstances. Dutch sources said that the use of the neutron bomb as an arms-control bargaining chip, implying a go-ahead for its production, would be difficult for a Dutch government to accept.

Yet the U.S. formula could gain acceptance in Britain and West Germany. British Prime Minister James Callaghan told the House of Commons Feb. 21

offer in exchange, except a commitment to reduce their level of tank superiority.

In this plan, negotiators would have two years—the time needed to produce the neutron bomb—to get the Russians to agree to concessions. If these were not given, deployment would follow.

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But it also provides for a much tighter guard on such shipments and would immediately withdraw U.S. nuclear cooperation with a nonnuclear nation if that country explodes an atomic weapon or violates international atomic safeguards.

"Some of our friends will have to readjust their policy," Mr. Carter said, apparently referring to France and other countries which have not signed the international nuclear nonproliferation treaty. "I think they will see the wisdom of this policy," he added.

The new law, he said, provides a "clarified and adequate American policy on use of nuclear fuels and at the same time imposes rigid constraints on nations who do not now possess the ability to build bombs."

The act urges other nations to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, supported by about 70 countries including the Soviet Union and Britain. France, China, Israel and Brazil are among those who have refused.

The new law is the most comprehensive on nuclear exports that has been enacted since the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. It seeks to balance concern over the dangers of nuclear proliferation with the peaceful use of nuclear power for energy needs.

The new law:

- Requires the new controls to apply to existing nuclear supply contracts 24 months from the Carter signing.
- Defines immediate export-licensing criteria for cooperation under existing agreements.
- Mandates a cutoff of cooperation if a nonnuclear weapons state detonates a nuclear device

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MAJOR STEP FORWARD—President Carter signing the Nuclear Non-proliferation Act in the White House on Friday. Directly behind the President is Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio. At left is Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis.; and at right, Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho.

after the date of enactment, or if that state ends International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, or materially violates a U.S. cooperation agreement.

Mr. Carter said that the law will increase the chances of reaching a Strategic Arms Limitation agreement and a comprehensive test ban pact with the Soviet Union. "Control over the spread of nuclear weapons on our planet is one of the paramount questions of our time," he said.

Mr. Carter, however, had reservations about provisions in the act that allow Congress to invalidate or approve executive branch action by concurrent resolution. He said that in signing the bill he is not agreeing that Congress can overturn "authorized" executive actions through procedures not provided in the Constitution.

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Test on Panama

The most visible, and perhaps the most important, of these tests is the March 16 Senate roll call on the first of the two Panama Canal treaties. Mr. Carter's chief lobbyist, Frank Moore, said yesterday that he was "a lot happier with the prospect than I was two days ago," apparently reflecting intensive discussions with undecided senators.

But no one in the White House is prepared to claim that the 67 votes for ratification are in hand. And in the office of Hamilton Jordan, the President's chief aide, a broadcast of the Senate debate has replaced stereo music as the background for all conversations.

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Pressure Grows on Carter to Achieve Goals

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, March 10 (WP).—An hour before President Carter began his 27th press conference yesterday, one of his top aides remarked, "He's got an awful lot of pressure on him."

For 35 minutes, Mr. Carter was challenged on how he hoped to deal with problems from the Horn of Africa and the Middle East to the coal mines of West Virginia.

He was pressed to explain and defend his policy on Rhodesia, the decline of the dollar, the price of natural gas and the tax rates on middle-income families. He was cross-examined on the personnel practices of the Justice Department and the resignation of his political aide, Mark Siegel.

Time ran out before anyone could ask him about his embattled Panama Canal treaties, or about the threat to his human-rights policies embodied in the Belgrade communiqué and the reports from Moscow that Anatoliy Sharansky may be tried soon as a traitor.

No Inflation Questions

Nor were there any questions on the issue his advisers regard as perhaps the greatest threat to his political position—the resurgence of inflation, symbolized by yesterday's announcement of the sharpest jump in the wholesale price index in 39 months.

Mr. Carter was as serene as always. He looked on the cheerful side of every problem, expressing confidence that the Cubans and Russians would leave Africa with as much slowness as he hoped the striking miners would return to their jobs.

"He doesn't look on these as bad times," a presidential assistant said. "He likes the challenge, but it will be good for him to get some of the pressure off. He's got an awful lot of balls in the air at once."

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I don't have any desire to do it and couldn't if I wanted to."

What is true of Mr. Begin is true of the humblest miner in the Kentucky coalfields whose willingness to concede to the President's back-to-work order is another test of Mr. Carter's authority and political potency.

Critics of Mr. Carter's performance assert that too often he has failed to marshal his forces behind his initiatives, leaving himself with nothing except hope to apply toward the achievement of his goals.

But, in the eyes of his associates, the difficulty is deeper.

That is why the pressure for a "big win" is almost palpable in the White House. In a sense, it is still early in the Carter administration. But in another, time is running out on his opportunities to demonstrate that he can achieve results.

Somewhere in that long list of tests coming up in the next few weeks, Mr. Carter—in the view of his associates—has to score a breakthrough. If he does not, he may be a long time waiting for another chance.

Mr. Park and his attorney, William Bradford, said the testimony paralleled the testimony of Mr. Park gave U.S. Justice Department prosecutors during 17 days in Seoul, Korea, in January. Mr. Park is scheduled to appear before

Dissident in U.S. for Medical Treatment

Russia Strips Grigorenko of Citizenship

MOSCOW, March 10 (UPI).—Former Soviet Army Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, the dissident who led the fight to return a displaced people to their homeland, today was stripped of his citizenship and banned from the Soviet Union.

The 70-year-old dissident, visiting the United States on a six-month visa for medical treatment, was punished by the nation's parliament, the Supreme Soviet, for his activities.

Mr. Grigorenko was at the forefront of the Moscow human rights movement. His own cause was the return of the Tatars to their homeland.

The Tatars were expelled from the Crimea, which has become a vacation spot for Soviet hierarchy, by Stalin during World War II. Stalin claimed that they supported the invading Nazis.

When Gen. Grigorenko left for

the United States last year, he said that he was assured by the government that he would be allowed to return. He went to the United States to visit relatives and to get medical care.

"We would not have accepted the visa if we didn't have the assurance of being able to return," Mr. Grigorenko said in a telephone interview before his departure.

But the government apparently changed its mind, passing a harshly worded decree in mid-February that was released only today. The decree accused the former major general of slandering his homeland.

The decree notes that the move was made "in view of the fact that (he) systematically commits actions irreconcilable with citizenship of the U.S.S.R. and through his behavior damages the prestige of the U.S.S.R."

The Supreme Soviet has used this punishment before against leading dissidents, notably against Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva, writers Valery Terebin and Vladimir Maximov, and author Alexander Solzhenitsyn and his wife.

Mr. Grigorenko, a war hero with many decorations, was earlier stripped of his major general's rank.

Then he was committed twice to Soviet psychiatric institutions, and faced harassment that appeared to do little to quiet his criticism of human rights violations in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Grigorenko's last official action as a dissident leader was to call Western newsmen to his small Moscow apartment where he once again pleaded the case of the Tatars.

After an emotional two hour news conference attended by Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel laureate and dissident leader, and a handful of other dissidents, Mr. Grigorenko said that he was giving up his leadership role because he was too old, and too ill, to lead effectively.

Today's decree, signed by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and other leaders, was kept secret for a month, apparently because the Soviet Union did not want the Grigorenko case to become an issue at the Belgrade conference, where Soviet repre-



Pyotr Grigorenko with photo from World War II years.

sentatives fought any mention of human rights violations.

A family friend today described Mr. Grigorenko as "crushed" by the news. He is completely disheartened. He truly wanted to return to the Soviet Union. He never made any declarations here," the friend said.

Mr. Grigorenko's son, Andrei, with whom the former general and his wife are staying, said "the Soviet government had no basis to strip my father of his citizenship because he has done nothing during his stay here to merit this."

"He has led a completely private life given no interviews

and made no statements," he said.

Nobel Laureate Andrei Sakharov said today that it was "very unusual" of the government to strip Gen. Grigorenko of his citizenship and ban him.

He said: "He was allowed to go abroad for medical treatment. He wasn't engaged in any public activities while in the United States." Mr. Sakharov said that it is "unfortunate" that the Soviet Union does not recognize the International Court of Justice, adding that a suit could have been filed disproving the government's claim that his behavior was damaging the prestige of the Soviet Union.

As Announced by Carter

Bonn Plays Down Joint U.S. Action on Doll

BONN, March 10 (UPI).—Puzzled West German officials minimized today President Carter's announcement of German-U.S. consultations on the dollar. Diplomats here drew the conclusion that either Mr. Carter is exaggerating the importance of the contacts or Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is playing them down.

German officials said that it is true that contacts are taking place to discuss the dollar's weakness, but the contacts are not new and certainly do not involve face-to-face meetings.

The officials appeared puzzled by reports from Washington that President Carter said at his news conference yesterday that German and U.S. officials would meet this weekend to discuss the dollar, which has fallen to record lows against the German mark, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen.

They said that the only thing taking place this weekend is another transatlantic telephone conversation on monetary problems between Anthony Solomon, under secretary for monetary affairs in the Treasury Department, and Manfred Lahnstein, state secretary in the Finance Ministry here.

Meeting Not Planned
"A meeting in Washington or Bonn is not planned," Finance Minister Hans Ehard said in a statement issued "in response to press reports on remarks of the American President."

Government spokesman Armin Grunewald said at a news conference that Mr. Solomon and Mr. Lahnstein have been holding such telephone talks from time to time and he seemed surprised that this weekend's chat was being played up in Washington.

He indicated his belief that nothing "earthshaking" would come out of the conversation.

Asked if the President had told the Chancellor in their telephone call yesterday of his planned announcement, Mr. Grunewald said, "In principle, but not in detail."

The German Finance Ministry's announcement said that the Solomon-Lahnstein phone call "will continue and intensify already existing contacts." It said that the subject of the contacts is "a strengthened joint action on the currency exchanges."

In Frankfurt, however, senior Bundesbank sources said that

this weekend's telephone contact is expected to produce concrete results to help the dollar. At the same time in Paris, Pierre Languetin, a general rector of the Swiss National Bank, said in an interview the United States was determined to start "a convincing action to consolidate the position of the dollar."

Mr. Languetin said that United States envisages moving beyond interventions in foreign exchange markets, a move it has undertaken in the two months.

West Germans Come to Aid Of Dollar-Impoverished GIs

AUGSBURG, West Germany, March 10 (AP).—Hundreds of West Germans have sent money to a fund for low-ranking GIs strapped by the fall of the dollar, a U.S. Army chaplain said yesterday.

Col. Frank Deese, a Baptist chaplain at this post in south Germany, said that he set up the fund on Feb. 23 through a bank to solicit contributions from civilians and U.S. military families.

With the money, Col. Deese plans to buy a van to provide free transportation to low-cost military commissaries, post exchanges and hospitals for GI families who cannot afford cars.

A local newspaper published a story on the fund, and Tuesday the national television network broadcast a report about it. The station was flooded with calls from people asking where they could send contributions.

Calls Continue
"That night I had to keep an interpreter by the telephone until midnight," Col. Deese said. The next day he had to get more help to handle the phone. Calls

came in from all over Germany.

As of yesterday, the account had grown to \$2,087 and the call had promised more donations, he said.

"Most of the callers say are distressed at where the dollar is in relation to the mark, they want to help," he said. He has a great deal of respect and admiration for the German people, but I must say they are through more than I had expected. I haven't received a single negative call.

Emmi Schaller, the chaplain secretary, said some callers wanted to sponsor American families by sending monthly donations. Others offered old cars.

"One elderly lady offered send \$25 a month to a family as long as they were in Germany," she said.

Hardest Hit
Since the beginning of 1976, the dollar has plummeted from a 2.60 deutsche marks to about 2.30, although private individuals receive less than that in changing their money at banks.

The dollar's fall hits hard at low-ranking GIs with families who do not qualify for free government housing and must live in German apartments.

According to an Army spokesman in Heidelberg, a private class in a high-cost area is about \$800 a month in pay allowances. But he can expect to pay up to half in rent and utilities.

Col. Deese said there are about 800 low-ranking servicemen in Augsburg area who live with wives in German housing.

Brazil, Germany Reaffirm A-Pact Opposed by U.S.

BONN, March 10 (UPI).—President Ernesto Geisel of Brazil and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today reaffirmed their determination to carry out their nuclear agreement, despite U.S. opposition.

In a communiqué released the last day of Mr. Geisel's day visit to West Germany, he expressed his satisfaction about the way the agreement is being carried out.

Mr. Geisel brushed aside suggestions that President Carter's misgivings about the agreement, which will give Brazil the ability to produce weapons-grade uranium, could affect it. "Chancellor Schmidt and I in our talks as we will respect the agreement," he said. "It is functioning."

Under the agreement, Brazil is paying \$4.5 billion for eight reactors, an uranium enrichment plant and a spent-fuel reprocessing facility.

2 in Submarine Rescued From North Sea Floor

LERWICK, Shetland Islands, Scotland, March 10 (AP).—Two workers were rescued from the North Sea today after being trapped 336 feet down for nearly 24 hours in a submarine.

The sub was stranded on a sea floor yesterday when a tow cable got caught in its propeller while its two crewmen were waiting on an oil wellhead 90 miles east of the Shetland Islands.

It was cut free this morning by divers. It maneuvered to the surface under its own power and was hoisted aboard its mother ship, the owner, the Fenland and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., reported.

The P and O identified the trapped men as James Jones and his co-pilot Bill Cornwell, both English.

A spokesman for their employers said that they were unharmed.

Exit of 1 Million Urged by Powell

LONDON, March 10 (Reuters).—Rightist politician Kenneth Powell said last night that he would like to see 1 million "excess" immigrants encouraged to return to their home countries.

Mr. Powell, who has repeated warnings of racial violence in Britain, was speaking on a British Broadcasting Corp. radio program. "The Question of Immigration."

He said he believed there would be nearly 4 million immigrants in Britain by the end of the century—twice the number—in a total population of 56 million.

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Coastal Rocks Studied

Pacific Northwest Is Believed
Fragment of Lost Continent

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT)—A team of geologists, seeking to explain clues found in mountains from Oregon to Alaska, has concluded that a continental fragment formed far away across a vanished ocean drifted against North America more than 100 million years ago.

They have named the fragment "Wrangellia" for the Wrangell Mountains of southeast Alaska, whose geology seems alien to that of all other regions of the continent.

The remains of Wrangellia, they believe, are to be found on Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands off the Pacific coast of Canada, and from Chignik Island, at the southern end of the Alaskan coast, up through the Wrangell Mountains. The latter are separated from Alaska by the Denali fault, a zone of continuing earthquake activity.

For several years, geologists have tried to explain why the rocks of these areas differ so radically from those immediately to the east. In an analysis of the worldwide geodynamics project, published by the National Academy of Sciences in 1975, it was suggested that this coastal region may have been transported there over "thousands of miles."

Last fall, Dr. Amos Nur of Stanford University in California and Dr. Zvi Ben-Avram of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel suggested that a "lost continent" once existed roughly where Australia lies today.

They theorized that the continent broke up and was scattered, and that its fragments impinged on Alaska, eastern Siberia, the U.S. West Coast and the Andean coast of South America.

The alternate concept, published this week by the U.S. Geological Survey, has been developed by Dr. David Jones of the survey's research center in Menlo Park, Calif., and two of his colleagues, Dr. John Ehlhouse and Dr. N.J. Silberling.

Dr. Jones said in a telephone interview that the fragments attributed by Dr. Nur and Dr. Ben-Avram to their hypothetical supercontinent seemed too diverse to appear plausible components of a unified landmass.

Blocks Swept Clear
It may be, Dr. Jones added, that a number of continental blocks were "swept clear" when the Pacific Basin was being formed.

The history of these movements is obscure because they occurred before present sea floors were formed. The ocean floor rocks were laid down volcanically as the continents drifted in various directions and the rocks bear a magnetic record of such movements. The oldest, however, date from the Jurassic period, which was characterized by the dominance of dinosaurs, less than 200 million years ago.

The earlier history of continental fragmentation and accretion, insofar as those movements occurred, can be inferred only from such clues as the continuity—or discontinuity—of geologic structures and the remnant magnetism in their rocks. Such magnetism indicates the geographic location of the rocks when they were formed, relative to the earth's magnetic poles.

Fossil plants and animals in the rocks may also reveal the latitude in which they lived. Those laid down in Wrangellia during the Triassic period, 220 million to 200 million years ago, were tropical. The magnetic evidence likewise suggests an equatorial latitude. During that period, it appears that western North America was also in such an environment.

The portion of Wrangellia incorporated into North America, according to the report, may exceed 40,000 square miles, including the Hell's Canyon region of Washington, Idaho and Oregon. It shows extensive evidence of volcanic activity, possibly associated with the breakup of the earlier supercontinent, according to the scientists.



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2 Remain Aboard Salyut-6

2 Cosmonauts Return From Space Station

MOSCOW, March 10 (UPI)—Two cosmonauts from the Soyuz-28 spacecraft have returned to earth and are in good health, according to a special bulletin on Moscow television today. Two others remain aloft.

The television bulletin said that the cosmonauts, Capt. Vladimir Remek, a Czechoslovak, and Col. Alexei Gubarev, returned "to a given area of the U.S.S.R."

"Both feel well, it was a soft landing," the broadcast said.

The news agency Tass moved a dispatch on the successful return from the Salyut-6 space station minutes after the television broadcast.

"The descent craft of the Soyuz-28 ship landed in the preset area of the Soviet Union's territory 310 kilometers west of the town of Tselinograd," Tass said.

The craft landed in a snowy farm field, according to a radio broadcast. Maps showing the point of landing were televised with symbols representing rescue helicopters and jets parked near the central Asian republic town.

Tass noted that the two cosmonauts remaining aboard the Salyut-6 space station, Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grechko, "are continuing their work."

Col. Gubarev and Capt. Remek were in space for a little more than a week in the first international space venture involving a spaceman who was not American or Russian.

The Soyuz-28 mission and its successful return to earth added another laurel to a space experience that has gone without serious trouble since its inception last Dec. 10, when Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko were fired into space.

Denies He Was a CIA Agent

Aquino, Foe of Marcos, Makes TV Speech

By Fox Butterfield

MANILA, March 10 (NYT)—In an unusual spectacle, Benigno Aquino Jr., President Ferdinand Marcos's chief political rival who has been in prison for more than five years, was allowed to appear on television here tonight to answer government charges that he had worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Aquino, who is running from jail as a candidate in next month's parliamentary election, denied that he had ever been a CIA agent. But he admitted that as part of his duties as a former Philippine government official he had sometimes exchanged information with the CIA and had once carried out a secret mission to Indonesia during the CIA-backed rebellion there in 1958.

To add irony to the situation, last November a military tribunal sentenced Mr. Aquino to death for murder, illegal possession of firearms and being a Communist.

Verdict Set Aside

The verdict has been set aside pending a Supreme Court decision on whether the military panel acted properly in trying him. In the meantime, President Marcos has permitted Mr. Aquino to run in the election set for April 7, although he may not campaign outside his prison cell.

In tonight's television broadcast, his first public appearance since he was arrested in 1973, Mr. Aquino in turn charged that President Marcos's government had recently signed a contract for nearly \$3 million with a U.S. public relations firm, Dorem's, that had CIA connections.

The contract was signed last November, reportedly by President Marcos's wife, Imelda, to help improve the Philippine government's image in the United States. Mr. Aquino asserted that one of the firm's officers, George Lawrence Fisher Jr., was a former CIA agent and that several others were former U.S. Army or State Department employees.

"Mr. Marcos should look into his own backyard," Mr. Aquino said of the charges that he had been a CIA agent.

Except for this comment and a few references to the gains made by a group of wealthy Filipino families since Mr. Marcos declared martial law in September, 1972, Mr. Aquino avoided criticizing the President or his wife directly. His restraint was part of an agreement under which Mr. Marcos allowed Mr. Aquino to appear on television.

It was not immediately clear what effect Mr. Aquino's appearance tonight might have on the current election campaign, the first in the Philippines since Mr. Marcos imposed martial law. It is for an Interim National Assembly, which Mr. Marcos has said will help guide the country back toward "normalcy," though as President-Prime Minister, Mr. Marcos will retain full power over the 200-seat assembly and could veto its actions.

Mr. Marcos is not running for a seat in the assembly—one has been reserved for him—but his wife is heading a slate in Manila for Mr. Marcos's newly organized party, the New Society Movement.

Mr. Marcos's opponents are fielding candidates only in Manila, where they feel the presence of foreign journalists and a more educated electorate may help ensure fairer balloting. Mr. Aquino, whom Mr. Marcos has helped become a symbol of opposition to martial law, is heading a group of 21 persons put up by the newly formed "People's Force."

With an Eye on U.S.

As often in the Philippines, tonight's broadcast (as indeed much of the current campaign) seemed staged with an eye on the United States. Mr. Marcos pressure from both the Carter administration and Congress over his martial law rule, and his opponents, like Mr. Aquino, have been emboldened by this criticism.

Mr. Aquino, 45, admitted tonight that as former governor of Tarlac Province, where he had helped to quell the Communist-led Huk rebellion in the 1950s, he had sometimes supplied information to the CIA and U.S. military about local Communist

activities. He said that this was a regular practice of Filipino officials, since under the U.S.-Philippines Mutual Defense Treaty, the two countries were allies.

Moreover, he pointed out, the large U.S. Clark Air Base was in Tarlac, as was a secret communications facility for nuclear submarines, and the U.S. commanders there needed to know about the local security situation.

Hidden Microphone

Mr. Aquino made his revelations following charges last week by Secretary of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile that transcripts taken from a hidden microphone in Mr. Enrile's cell showed that he had admitted being a CIA agent.

Referring to a contention by Mr. Enrile that he had worked for the CIA in 1955 during a meeting of the Afro-Asian conference in Algiers, Mr. Aquino said that he had met with a CIA officer there only to pick up information on African nations because the Philippines at the time lacked knowledge about Africa. He was head of the Philippine delegation to the conference and was acting on government order, he said.

Mr. Aquino also contended that in 1958 he had been sent to Indonesia by then President Carlos Garcia under cover as a Philippine journalist to check on Philippine involvement in the CIA-staged revolt against the late Indonesian leader Sukarno. His mission was only to ensure that no offensive operations were being launched against Indonesia from the Philippines, he said.

On his return, President Garcia awarded him with the Philippines' highest military decorations, he recalled.

During his appearance tonight, Mr. Aquino also strongly denied that he had ever been a Communist, as the government has charged. He said that the only evidence offered against him at his trial was the conflicting testimony of a self-confessed murderer, who was later shot by the police in mysterious circumstances.

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Bucking Up the Dollar

The continued battering of the dollar in foreign money markets is troublesome. Worse, however, is the remedy advocated by a growing chorus of experts: slower economic growth in the United States. That might, indeed, shrink the nation's trade deficit and thus satisfy the gnomes of Zurich, or elsewhere, who trade in foreign currencies. But slow growth would force the nation to pay dearly in rising unemployment. It would also backfire on U.S. allies and on the less-developed countries, dependent on growing U.S. markets. A better way to bolster the dollar would be to fight inflation, something the Carter administration has yet to do seriously.

So far, the only real victims of the dollar's slide have been Americans abroad, such as soldiers stationed in Dusseldorf and tourists climbing the Swiss Alps. For those who must turn dollars into deutsche marks or Swiss francs, the drop in the exchange rate has meant a dramatic increase in costs.

For the rest of us, the difficulties caused by the dollar's fall are indirect: There will be more domestic inflation as the rising tide of import prices pulls up the prices of competitive goods produced here, like cars, TV sets and clothing. Domestic investment may weaken as the confidence of U.S. businessmen eases further. Hostility toward the United States and capitalism could intensify among Europeans who view the weak dollar as a deliberate effort by the United States to steal their export markets. Flagging European exports could lead to dangerous protectionism.

The continuing drop in the dollar also intensifies the risk that the oil-exporting nations will hitch their prices to a more stable currency. That would mean higher oil prices and yet more inflation in the United States. As long as doubts about the dollar persist, world money markets will remain in turmoil. Dollar holders outside the United States, who control some \$400 billion, must decide whether to hang on for the ride or to sell.

The U.S. strategy has started with rhetoric: spokesmen—including the President—have argued in vain that the world's money markets underestimate the intrinsic strength of the dollar and, by implication, of the United States. The administration has also taken some useful steps. It has pressed West Germany and Japan to push their economies, to help boost U.S. exports and thus help the dollar. The Treasury and the Federal Reserve have gone to work for the dollar in the money markets, intervening enough to keep speculators off balance but not enough to stem the continuing decline. The President continues to press Congress for an energy bill, evidencing the nation's concern about the enormous imports of oil.

Tracking Murderers

The United States is on the trail of two leading suspects in the murder, in Washington in 1976, of former Chilean ambassador to the United States Orlando Letelier and a U.S. colleague, Ronni Moffitt. Adding its own weight, it has passed on to Santiago a request from the U.S. District Court in Washington to question the men who reportedly came to the United States on official passports and met with the Cuban exiles believed to have placed the car-bomb that killed Mr. Letelier and Mrs. Moffitt. After some initial dissembling, the Chilean government acknowledged that passports indeed might have been issued to the two men, and it has asked for appointment of a judge to investigate the case. Chilean sources have identified the suspects, one supposedly an American with CIA connections, as members of an extremist group active in the coup that replaced the elected Allende govern-

These are all useful steps, but even they have failed to reassure dollar-holders abroad.

So far, the Carter administration has ignored an initiative that could generate renewed support for the dollar: anti-inflation policy. Instead of a meaningful policy, the administration has given us a higher minimum wage, higher Social Security taxes, cutbacks in grain acreage, higher farm-price supports and a voluntary anti-inflation program that probably cannot survive the transition from rhetoric to reality.

Inflation in the United States rose last year and is expected to remain high through 1978. In Japan and much of Europe, by contrast, inflation fell last year and is expected to continue to fall this year, too. The perception abroad that the United States has no will and no way to fight inflation is a major reason for the rough treatment of the dollar in world markets.

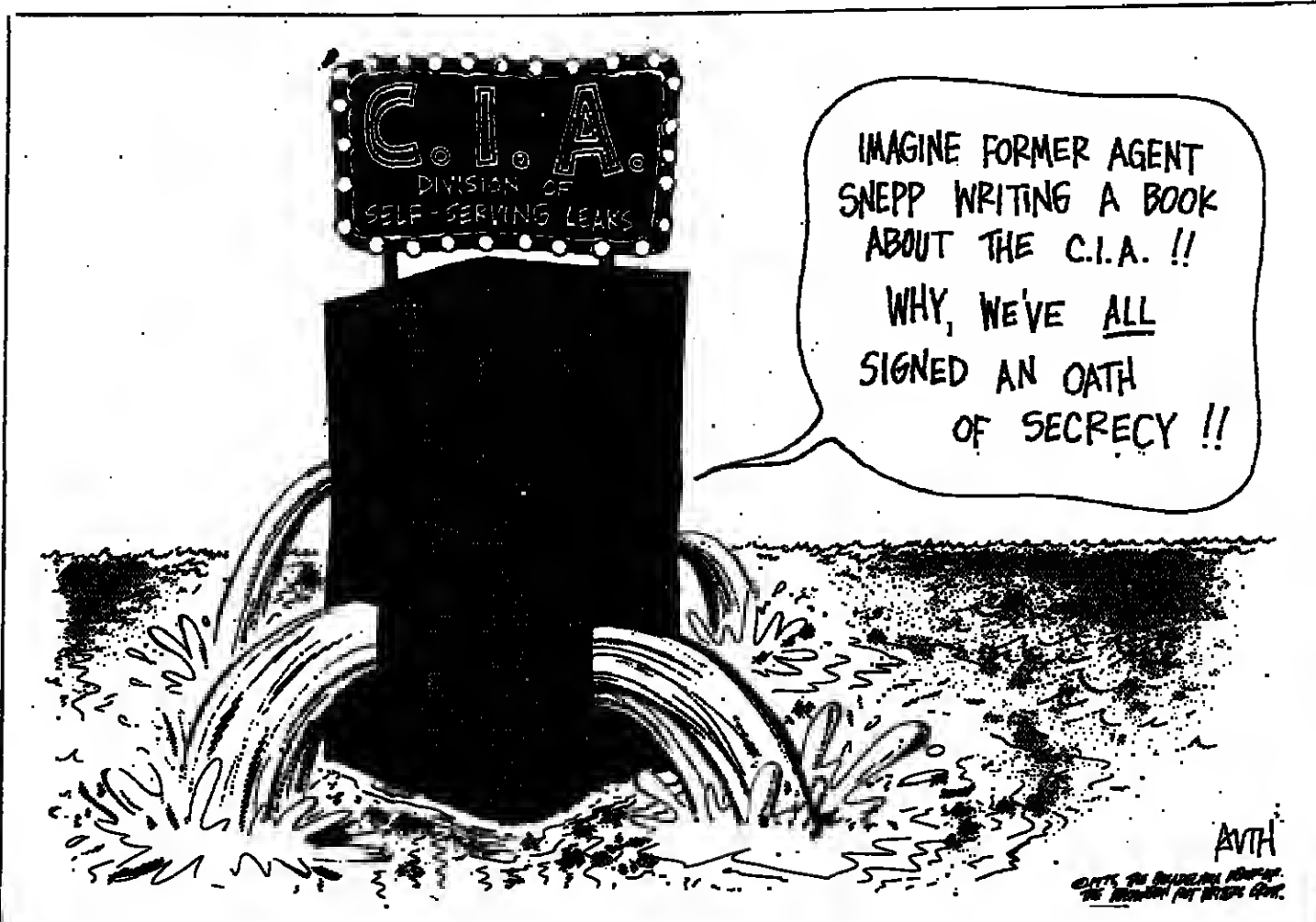
Some think the way to fight inflation is to reduce the federal deficit. They argue that a smaller deficit would produce greater growth, as business confidence and investment are restored. Similar contentions about deficit spending and business confidence helped to bring on the Great Depression.

There may be a better way to reduce inflation, one that uses tax incentives to moderate wage and price movement. Such a scheme would not, as reducing the federal deficit would, risk weakening the economy and boosting unemployment. Instead, a "tax-based incomes policy" (known as TIP) would let the economy grow while inflation subsides. If the details could be worked out quickly, TIP might dovetail neatly with the government's plan to cut taxes in the months ahead.

Though the idea has found some support in the administration, it has encountered heated opposition from businessmen, labor leaders and congressmen soured by the country's last brush with wage-price controls. But TIP would be a flexible, market-based attack on inflation—nothing like the rigid system of controls imposed by the Nixon administration in the summer of 1971. A hard look at the few options for reducing inflation might bring TIP's critics into its corner. Last week, the staff of New York Federal Reserve Bank came over. In its annual report, the bank suggested that some form of incomes policy, perhaps based on tax incentives, may be needed to reduce the inflation rate.

The argument for TIP has become more compelling with the dollar's decline. Inflation has long been an enemy of international economic progress, too. How much TIP would impress international money traders no one can say. A TIP plan may not restore the dollar to its old parties or the inflation rate to 2 per cent. But it is surely worth a try.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



On CIA Secrecy, News Leaks and Censorship

By Frank Snepp

ARLINGTON, Va.—The secrecy agreement all Central Intelligence Agency officials sign when they join the agency seems to be the most elastic thing since rubber bands. Last fall, the former director of Central Intelligence, Richard Helms, stretched it to cover a lie he had previously told off on Congress. He explained to a judge that he had been unable to tell the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the truth about CIA involvement in Chile because of his oath to protect "sources and methods."

Now the Carter administration and the CIA are bending the secrecy agreement to yet another purpose. They are using it to try to keep me up legally and financially because I dared to tell the truth (though no secrets) about a CIA leak during the last days of the Vietnam War.

When I returned to Washington in the summer of 1975, after the fall of Saigon, I went to the CIA's security general, and asked to be allowed to do an after-action report.

I wanted to help the CIA learn from its mistakes and to try to answer the agonizing question why so many of our Vietnamese employees and contractors had been left behind. I thought it was my duty to prompt such an appraisal, and my right as well, since the secrecy agreement I had signed years before not only obliged me to keep the nation's secrets but also specified that the inspector general stood ready to help resolve any complaints.

Feed the Press

This time, however, the inspector general did not stand ready. His representative did not want to hear about the evacuation, which he dismissed as "too complicated." Meanwhile, I discovered that a number of administration officials—including the then director of Central Intelligence, William E. Colby, who likewise had signed a secrecy agreement—were quietly feeding the press their own self-serving accounts of Saigon's collapse.

Shortly afterward, I resigned from the CIA in protest and vowed to write a book about the tragedy as a way of getting the truth out. But I also resolved not to betray any secrets that had not been blown already. The last thing I wanted to do was to cause further pain to the Vietnamese who had left behind.

Initially, I had intended to submit the galley of my book to the CIA for review, to prove that I had honored the spirit of the secrecy agreement. But last May, after a meeting with the new director, Adm. Stansfield M. Turner, I decided definitely not to do so. I had asked for the interview to find out if I was under FBI surveillance, and one of my CIA friends had indicated, and to request release of a highly classified document dealing with Saigon's collapse that one of Mr. Colby's deputies had shown to journalists a year and a half before.

No More Deals

Adm. Turner, embarrassed by that leak, ordered the document declassified and turned over to me—"no journalist gets preferential treatment on my watch!" he exclaimed—but he refused to give me firm assurances about the FBI. And after the meeting, a lawyer from his office demanded that I sign a second secrecy agreement, as if the first were not binding, though he would not tell me why this was necessary. I refused, and made up my mind not to deal any further with the CIA. Adm. Turner seemed to be trying to trick me into a new legal entanglement that he would not, or could not, explain.

My book was published last November without CIA clearance. Adm. Turner was furious and promptly leaked all sorts of stories to the press, many of them untrue, that were intended to impugn my integrity and competence. He claimed that I had signed a second secrecy agreement and that he had given me the classified document last summer in return for a personal "promise" that I would submit my manuscript for approval.

Both statements were false—there was never any such promise from me—and when I publicly challenged his story about the second oath he publicly backed down.

Now the Justice Department is bringing a civil suit against me, in federal court, in Alexandria, Va. It claims that I have broken a contract, my secrecy agreement with the agency, by publishing without approval.

There is a vague legal precedent for the government's action. Several years ago the CIA discovered that a former employee, Victor Marchetti, was preparing to publish a book containing classified information, and it obtained a court injunction forcing him to turn over his manuscript—and anything else he might ever write or say about his experiences in the agency—for review.

Injunction Sought

Although the CIA was not able to censor my book, it is seeking a similar injunction against me, one that would give it the right of prior restraint over any other pronouncements I might make about my CIA career for the rest of my life. Also, it is demanding all the profits from my book and a monetary award (as yet undetermined) to cover the "damage" I have supposedly done to the agency by telling the truth.

Never once, however, has the Justice Department or the CIA claimed that I have leaked any secrets. In other words, quite unlike Mr. Marchetti, I am being hauled into court simply for ignoring the CIA's Review Board. The difference is highly significant, for if the CIA wins its case it will have established a precedent for punishing any past or present employee who merely speaks out without checking with

the agency beforehand, regardless of whether secrets are revealed. The chilling effect on even the most responsible whistle-blowers within the ranks, those who have no intention of "spilling" classified information, would be devastating.

In fairness to Adm. Turner, it is understandable why he is so sensitive to any real or imagined breaches of the secrecy agreement at present. He is in the process of dismissing over 800 "surplus" officers, any of whom might be tempted to take up the pen in vengeance if they felt they could get away with it.

Still, the admiral should be ashamed of trying to use me as an excuse for his own bungling. To judge from his leaks, he would like the public to think I'm some kind of wayward Pied Piper who will—if not punished—lead hundreds of former CIA men off to publishing houses.

But the real problem is not Frank Snepp or my book, but rather Adm. Turner himself. Two-thirds of those he has already dismissed were eligible for retirement anyway, and he could have allowed them to bow out with "honor" under that guise. Instead, he went out of his way to "offend them, publicly labeling the complainers "cry babies." If some of them now run off to the media to blow national secrets, it will be, in part, because of resentment Adm. Turner generated.

As I suggested recently before a closed session of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, there are ways to insure that past or present CIA men keep secrets without bludgeoning them legally. For one thing, the CIA should set up a "dissent channel" similar to the one in the State Department so that officers with com-

plaints might easily air them with their superiors or even the White House, without "going public."

No less important, firm rules should be established to govern "official leaks" by ranking CIA officers, so they would not feel free to flout the obligations that are supposed to bind everybody in the agency.

'On the Record'

If Adm. Turner or his deputies consider it essential to talk to the press, they should do so only "on the record," allowing journalists to cite "CIA officials" as their sources, and the leaked information should immediately be declassified and made available to all. This, one would hope, would discourage the Turners and the Colbys from paroling out secrets, or misinformation, to protect themselves or discredit critics since they would know they could always be called on it.

Meager as such proposals are, some of my former CIA colleagues dismiss them as "idealistic." Perhaps they are. But until all top government officials, particularly those who sign secrecy agreements, are willing to accept a curb on their own self-avowed right to leak at will, then the penalties they seek to impose on the likes of me for merely following their example will remain a travesty on justice and the First Amendment.

Frank Snepp, who was the CIA's principal analyst of North Vietnamese political affairs and prepared the agency's intelligence estimates in the last years of the war, is author of "Deceit Interval: An Insider's Account of Saigon's Indecent End Told by the CIA's Chief Strategy Analyst in Vietnam." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Sadat and the One-Family State

By James Reston

CAIRO.—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has not only transformed the politics of the Middle East by his trip to Jerusalem, but he has transformed himself. He sounds now like a man possessed with a new revelation and mission for peace.

In U.S. terms, he reminds a visitor of the late Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, who switched from isolation to internationalism at the end of World War II—primarily as a political tactic—and then was converted by worldwide socialism into something of a socialist.

Problem for Carter

Same with Sadat. It was not the trip to Jerusalem, but the reaction to the trip that changed him from a regional politician into a world figure, and he is now playing that role with all the zeal of a reformed convert. This contrasts President Carter with an awkward problem at a critical point in the Middle East peace negotiations, for he is being asked to choose between Sadat, who is talking about peace in almost theological terms, and Prime Minister Begin of Israel, who is demanding both peace and a sword.

Sadat denies that he has placed before the Israelis an impractical peace plan that relies largely on his good faith, but he talks in visionary terms. He sees this as a fleeting moment in history when the risks of delay are greater than the risks for peace. He says Begin is talking about "settlements" while he (Sadat) is talking about a "general settlement" in this entire troubled area.

"This is the difficulty between my mentality and what has occurred after my initiative," Sadat said to me here the other day. "This is now a way of life for me. I have learned that love is ready to face whatever comes. It is a matter of whether we are going to live as good neighbors in the full meaning of good neighbors. I am ready for this."

It was for this reason that he decided to go to Jerusalem, he observed. Before that, the Israeli government would not believe anything he said automatically, and he wouldn't believe anything Begin said, so it would have been worse than useless to go to a big Geneva conference with such doubts and differences. Something had to be done, and dramatically, to change the atmosphere.

Why did he seem in such a hurry, he was asked, always giving the impression of tension, of urgency, even of a kind of personal anxiety, as if he had some premonition of tragedy? And why did he believe in such sudden dramatic diplomacy?

He replied that he did often swing from elation to despair, but he believed that somebody had to break the "psychological barrier" between Egypt and Israel, and sometimes nothing but a shock could shake people into new ways of thinking.

"It appears," he remarked, "that there is something in my nature. It's like this: I'm not a traditional politician. I should not like to see myself as a traditional politician. Here in my country if you will go back and read my various speeches, I always preach love and the one-family state. And I have succeeded in this. My people don't recognize me as a political leader. They recognize me as a father, and I'm very proud of this, really."

The postwar world that he has heard this theme many times before, often from political soundbore, may not be ready to listen to this theme, though it has heard much the same from Jimmy Carter. But it is hard to hear Sadat struggle to express his deepest feelings without being persuaded of his sincerity.

Even many Israeli leaders give him credit for good intentions, but insist that they are negotiating for the lives of nations long after Sadat and Begin are gone, and that these sentiments, while noble,

might not motivate his generals or his successors. Maybe not, says Sadat, but this is the irony of the situation, for if his peace initiative fails, the Israelis may have to face precisely the sort of generals and successors they wouldn't like.

Stalled

So on this level, the peace process is stalled and the philosophy of the Jerusalem visit is switching to a discussion of mathematics: Resolutions 242, 236, and fighter planes F-15, F-16, etc., and the Israelis are beginning to scoff at what they call Sadat's appeal to Washington: "Hold me, I'm falling."

Accordingly, and both sides seem to agree on this—only some new bold stroke by President Carter may break the deadlock. Will he be impressed by Sadat's philosophy or continue to finance an Israeli policy he doesn't approve? Or try to insert some border guarantees that will make Sadat's "theological security" more acceptable in Jerusalem? Sadat is hoping these questions will come to a head when Prime Minister Begin visits the White House next week.

Regarding television, diet and many other matters, the principal hazard to children is foolishness. The FTC has made the empirical argument that children's dietary decisions are influenced by children who have been influenced by television. But cavities are less harmful to the nation than is the FTC's assumption, which is the "helplessness" of parents.

On What Cereals Do Kids Feed?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—A walk past the cereal shelves in a supermarket is a walk on the wild side, past boxes of Count Chocula and Frankenberry—chocolate and strawberry-flavored cereals, with marshmallow bits. Now the Federal Trade Commission may move to protect children from acquiring appetites for such stuff.

A staff study suggests banning all advertising directed at "very young" children; or banning all advertising of "sugared products" directed at audiences containing a "significant" proportion of children; or requiring that advertisements of such products be "balanced" by messages urging good nutritional habits.

Michael Pertschuk, FTC chairman, has looked upon the staff report and found it "monumental." Pertschuk, who speaks Bureaucratic Baroque, worries about "distortions of the child's informational environment." But plainly, the issue is: Granted that too few parents are automatic at the breakfast table, should government intervene to compensate for parental inadequacies?

This is a nation in which a family is more apt to have a television set than indoor plumbing, and in which The New York Times rightly considered it newsworthy when some Manhattan children forsook television for a whole week. In 1977, the average child from age 2 through 11 watched three hours and 40 minutes of television a day, and saw 20,000 commercials in the year.

'Naggers'

Anyone with a small child feels as Cardinal Wolsey felt about Henry VIII: "Be well advised and assured what you put in his head, for ye shall never pull it out again." The aim of advertising directed at children, especially on Saturday morning, is not just to set visions of sweets dancing in small heads. The aim also is to make children even less like angels than it is their natural inclination to be. The aim, accordingly, to a candid assessment, is to turn them into "very successful naggers."

Conclusive evidence that advertising achieves that aim is the hundreds of millions of dollars spent each year on such advertising. Advertisers are not fools; they would not spend so much if they did not have hard evidence that it pays to bombard little people, even though little people have no money. Little people successfully belabor big people.

The FTC staff says advertising aimed at children exploits "disturbances in knowledge and power between buyer and seller." But children are only naggers, not buyers. The people with the money are called "parents."

Certainly, children can manipulate parents. A study indicates that two-thirds of all mothers sometimes take their small children to the supermarket, and one-third always take their children. Supermarkets are, increasingly, places for impulse buying, for purchases people did not plan in advance. When a child in a supermarket cart is being beastly, there is a powerful impulse to silence him by giving him something beastly, like a box of Count Chocula.

Such parental surrenders are bad for children's teeth and, more important, their souls. They give children the wrong idea—on parents, the right idea—about who is in charge. But is that the FTC's business?

You bet, says the FTC staff. Disputes about Count Chocula "will be resolved by some sort of negotiation between the parent and child, which is often a continuing source of tension." God forbid that parents be tensioned between parent and child, so a primary aim of the FTC is to prevent some tension-producing negotiations.

FTC's staff says that the child nags "until he breaks down the sales resistance of his parent" and "this takes a toll on the parent-child relationship." An alarmed psychiatrist says this "encourages confrontation and alienation on the part of children toward their parents and undermines the parents' child-rearing responsibilities."

Regarding television, diet and many other matters, the principal hazard to children is foolishness. The FTC has made the empirical argument that children's dietary decisions are influenced by children who have been influenced by television. But cavities are less harmful to the nation than is the FTC's assumption, which is the "helplessness" of parents.

International Opinion

End of Belgrade Parley

Could more [at the Belgrade conference] have been achieved? The Russians are now anxious to purvey the view that the West destroyed any chance of success by harping on human rights. Some of the neutrals and nonaligned are at least partly persuaded of this. Although they supported the West on the principle that respect for human rights is an essential element in détente they feel the issue was played up by the West for propaganda purposes so that it unduly antagonized the Russians, overshadowed other aspects of détente and pos-

sibly even delayed progress in the area of human rights itself.

There is certainly truth in the accusation that many delegations, particularly the Americans, were addressing home audiences as much as the meeting itself and felt under great pressure to demonstrate a robust attitude on human rights. For some U.S. newspapers with little understanding of more complex European interests, this became almost the only purpose of the meeting. This obviously annoyed the Russians and soured their mood, but probably the only damage it did was to give them a better excuse for being uncooperative...

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 11, 1903
WREXHAM, England—An international hockey match, Wales vs. Ireland, was played yesterday here at Wrexham. Wales was completely outplayed, and defeated 7-0. Miss Clark, outside right, and Miss Mitchell, outside left, played brilliantly for Ireland. The defense, too, of the visitors was sound, and the Welsh team could not get through. The Welsh forwards were ragged and lacked combination.

Fifty Years Ago

March 11, 1928
LONDON—Ireland defeated Wales in a fiercely fought international rugby match at Cardiff today, the Shamrocks winning 13-10. "The fine Welsh pack gave the Irishmen a hard fight, but their opponents' backs were too fast. Great interest was lent to the Ireland-Wales match because of its effect on the standing in the international competition. Ireland by its victory now has a chance of sharing first place honors with England.

ART MARKET

The Genius Who Withered Away

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 10 (IHT).—What is it that makes genius suddenly flare up and then wither away hopelessly after a period of intense creativity? The handful of Hôtel Drouot habitués who turn up at every sale were gazing in wonder Wednesday as Jean-Marie Le Moine laid out the block drawings, lithographs and paintings covering some 40 years of Emile Bernard's life.

Bernard, who started as a follower of the Pont Aven group led by Paul Gauguin, was above all a leading figure of the Nabi movement in the last decade of the 19th century.

Having discovered Japanese prints while doing lithographic posters, he developed a unique style of composition with a kind of perspective unheard of in the West: tall mountains rising high up to the frame of the composition, a vast space in the middle as if seen from an airplane and oversized details of various elements in the foreground.

There were several lithographs of that period Wednesday which further emphasized Bernard's debt to Japanese artists such as Hiroshige. One was a view of a bay in turquoise dominated by two huge rounded hills topped by two tiny trees close to the upper limit of the composition. In the foreground two women and a man in Breton costume sat in a sailing boat, the sail of which, "cropped" by the left-hand side of the frame, dominated it all. With its dainty touches of salmon ochre in the hills and pale lemon yellow somewhere in the foreground, its connection with Japan was obvious.

At the same time, the bold

thick outlines of the bodies with the eyes dramatically cast down made it an anticipation of the German expressionist movement. Soon after, Bernard was deep in the Nabi movement, producing bold landscapes in which the stylization of space, handled as a succession of strongly colored surfaces, and of volume, indicated by powerful delineation, was years ahead of its time.

What happened then that dried up this talent and drove it toward melodramatic pictures pretentiously symbolist?

By the early 1900s, the painter was obsessed with conveying ideas and messages to the detriment of draftsmanship, color and composition. There was a huge affair dated 1907 in Wednesday's sale showing naked women crowded together in contorted postures supposedly illustrating some herem scene. Gone was the powerful sense of color Bernard had displayed a decade earlier. The dark tonalities indistinctly blended, pale shades of ochre and purplish brown.

A very faint erotic appeal and current interest in kitsch made it rise to 10,100 francs, a price that will probably be multiplied fivefold when it turns up in a suitable context, i.e., some sale centered on kitsch and symbolism. Wednesday, one just failed to see how the same man could have done that and earlier masterpieces such as the Pont Aven-period lithograph.

Immersed in Symbolism
Three years later, Bernard was totally immersed in his symbolist painting. He could still sketch brilliantly, but as a painter he was dead. This was demonstrated by a large painting

called "The Three Ages of Life," dated 1910, and a preliminary sketch in ink and wash. The drawing shows a gnarled tree, its foliage cropped by the frame, surrounded by rocks which, on closer examination, turn out to be human figures. On the far left one recognizes a middle-aged painter with cap and pointed beard. Next to him a young-faced cupid, his arrows in a quiver. On the right, death kneels as a skeleton draped in a cape holding up a mask done like an old man's face in front of its own grinning skull. The sketch is subtle and almost holy, the faces barely indicated as will happen in Japanese Zen painting, which probably influenced Bernard in this case.

In the elaborate painting all the subtlety is gone. The ambiguous rock silhouettes give way to full-grown men. A big cupid in the middle points his finger at a young painter. The color varies from deep purple to medium pinkish brown. At 2,320 francs, it was almost too expensive, while at 1,315 francs the sketch was definitely a bargain.

Ten years later, Bernard had once again veered 180 degrees, this time to immerse himself in academic-style portraits of Parisian café society, which he kept up to his death, occasionally doing a melodramatic religious subject or a nude study.

A typical portrait was that of a woman in 1925 costume, wrapped in a brown fur coat against a dark gray ground dated 1927. It is too dull to deserve being called kitsch and aesthetically very much within the category of socialist realism—only the subject matter differs.

While a great Nabi-period Ber-



A harem scene by Emile Bernard, dated 1907.

nard of the nineties would rise to 300,000 francs or more, such portraits sold from between 2,000 and 4,000 francs apiece.

The collection has a strange story. It was formed by a dealer known to every Drouot buff as "Nello" and whose real name seems to have been N. Lustgarten. Lustgarten attended every Drouot sale for years and must have picked up the late Bernards for a few francs at a time when such pictures would be sold in batches. He had a weak spot for cheap stuff, as could be seen from other works of the 19th and 20th century, nearly all of the lowest quality.

In Bernard's case he appears

to have staged a coup. According to Drouot sources, a book called "Emile Bernard: Initiator" and signed by one Jean-Jacques Luthi, was, in fact, written by him. Indeed, several paintings illustrated in it were in the sale, which also included one lot of nearly 20 copies of the book by Luthi.

Significantly, almost no early work of Bernard's is to be seen in the book. Lustgarten did not own any. The coup was never brought to completion. Lustgarten died a year and a half ago without any heirs. The sale was held at the request of the French state and the marvelous prices made Wednesday will go into the coffers of the Treasury.

THEATER IN LONDON

Wesker Confronts Love and Death

By John Walker

LONDON, March 10 (IHT).—Peter Barnes established himself as one of today's best playwrights with two exciting plays, "The Ruling Class" and "The Bewitched," which combined biting intelligence and wit and a marvelous sense of theater and a feeling for language. I would have assumed that audiences would be eager to see his next play. Yet, when the Royal Court recently staged his "Laughter," a provocative play and sometimes harrowing, but again displaying superb theatrical skills and a delight in vigorous language, the audiences were notable for their absence.

Currently, Simon Gray's fine new play, "The Rear Column" at the Globe Theatre, is not attracting audiences of the size which made his "Otherwise Engaged" such a hit. Yet it is, I think, a better play and a more engrossing one.

If audiences are not willing to trust and support writers such as Barnes and Gray, then they are condemning drama to a bleak future.

Arnold Wesker is another playwright whose work deserves to be taken on trust, but who cannot even get his most recent plays staged in London.

His writing has an endearing openness about it, a willingness

to deal directly with deeply felt emotions. This uninhibited approach has its risks; Wesker can be mawkish when he tries for intensity. But it also has its rewards, in confronting feelings that most writers approach obliquely.

Both are present in his "Love Letters on Blue Paper," in repertory at the National's Cottesloe Theatre, where the subject is love and death.

A tragic, unheroic, dying of an incurable disease, concerns his final moments not with his life's work in politics but with the eternal qualities of art, of art as celebration. While, with the aid of a friend, an unlikely academic, he attempts to finish a short book on the endurance of art, his wife becomes a kind of artist, celebrating their life together, and her love, in a series of letters to him.

The letters grow more passionate and eloquent as she writes of matters that she is unable to tell him directly. The life of the play is in these letters, but it is not sufficiently animated in Wesker's own direction, which cannot overcome the static qualities that possibly derive from the play's origins as a short story which was then adapted for television.

The device used, of Elizabeth Spriggs's recorded voice heard

reading the letters as we watch her writing them, is an awkward one, beautifully though she reads them. Next, perhaps, the National will stage Wesker's unjustly neglected "The Wedding Feast."

At the Savoy, following the timely demise of "Lady Harry," comes a revival of Anthony Shaffer's "Sleuth," that ingenious play ridiculing the artifice of traditional thrillers while taking their devices to illogical conclusions.

Its duel of wits is not so much between a jealous husband and his wife's lover, but between author and audience. Patrick Cargill and Tony Anholt eventually work up an excellent tension, although they are unable to disguise the play's undramatic exposition and the author's occasional tendency to long-windedness.

I regret that, due to a typographical mixup two weeks ago, it appeared as though James Saunders's "Bodles" was being staged at the Comedy Theatre. It is, in fact, at the Hampstead Theatre Club, where its run has been extended. At the Comedy is Bob Barry's "Aurora Friends," one of those thrillers which is a poor imitation of Shaffer's stylish gamesplaying in "Sleuth."

EUROPEAN SPRING FESTIVAL GUIDE—

PARIS, March 10 (IHT).—Following is a continuation of the summary of 1978 music and arts festivals in Europe that began in the editions of March 4-5. The listing will be continued in the IHT editions of March 18-19:

Zurich (May 19-June 30): Strauss's "Arabell" is the Zurich Opera's new production for the festival, along with its much praised Monteverdi cycle and a selection of repertory works, and the Scottish Opera will bring productions of three Britten works. Pierre Boulez comes with the BBC Symphony, Herbert von Karajan with the Berlin Philharmonic, and Leif Segerstam, Pritchard, Solli and Böhm are among the guest conductors of Zurich's Tonhalle Orchestra. Exhibitions include an Andy Warhol show at the Kunsthaus, and René Lalique at the Museum Bellevue. (International June Festival, Postfach 8023, Zurich.)

Bergen (May 24-June 7): Besides the traditional concerts more or less daily at the nearby homes of Grieg and Ole Bull, there is a Grieg marathon (May 28, 1 to 11 p.m.) and visiting performers include the Pittsburgh Symphony under André Previn, the Stockholm Philharmonic, the Concordia College Choir and the Augsburg Concert Band—both from the United States—pianist Garrick Ohlsson, guitarist Narciso Yepes, organist Marie-Claire Alain, and soprano Barbara Hendricks. Chamber opera is presented by Peter Maxwell Davies and the Firs of London, and by the Stockholm Folkopera with conductors by Monotti and Anthony Hopkins. Dame Peggy Ashcroft presents a one-woman show and exhibitions include one on hygiene through the ages. (Bergen Inter-

national Festival, P.O. Box 183, 5001 Bergen, Norway.)

Holland (June 1-23): The theme of this year's festival is the folk arts and their relationship to the classical arts. There will be puppet theater from four countries; dance from the National Ballet of Canada and Wuppertal, West Germany, as well as the Dutch National Ballet and the Netherlands Dance Theater; the Netherlands Opera presents Mozart's "Don Giovanni" staged by Götz Friedrich, Uhlmann's "Der Kaiser von Atlantis" and Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire"; visiting theater troupes include El Teatro Campesino from California and the East Berlin Volksbühne with Brecht, and the Cologne Opera and Ensemble Musique Vivante join forces in a Maurice Kagel spectacle. Claudio Abbado will conduct the Concertgebouw Orchestra in Mahler's Symphony No. 3, and the Rotterdam Philharmonic will mark its 60th anniversary, with Edo de Waart conducting a special program. There will be folk ensembles from numerous countries and mini-festivals of gypsy music and art from several East and Central European countries. (Holland Festival, 50 Willemsoordweg, 1071 Amsterdam.)

Istanbul (June 20-July 15): The sixth festival in the Turkish me-

tropolis offers artists and craftsmen from East and West Europe as well as Turkey. Concerts will be given by the Ensemble Instrumental de France, the George Enescu Philharmonic of Bucharest, the Smetana Quartet, and the orchestras of Istanbul and Ankara. The Warsaw Opera brings Monteverdi's "Ritorno" and Penderecki's "Devils of Loudun," and dance groups include Alvin Nikolais, the Leningrad Maly Theater, the National Ballet of Genoa and a Bulgarian folk ensemble. Traditional Turkish music, dance and drama are well represented. (Istanbul International Festival, 82-84 Mithatpaşa, Apt. D, 3 Taksim-Istanbul.)

Tours (June 23-July 21): This year's series of concerts in the medieval Grange de Meslay is devoted to Bach and Mozart, the former by the Munich Bach Orchestra under Karl Richter, with Oleg Kagan and Sviatoslav Richter joining him as soloists. The latter has the Moerstrum Orchestra under Leopold Hager, with Monique Haas and Hermann Prey as soloists, and the Ensemble Instrumental de France under Jean-Pierre Wallez with pianist Florentia Raitzin. (Fête: Musiques en Touraine, Hôtel de Ville, 37032 Tours, France.)

—DAVID STEVENS.

AROUND THE GALLERIES IN PARIS AND ROME

Paris

Harry Gruyaert, Galerie Nouvel Observateur/Delpire, 13 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to April 4.

During seven years Harry Gruyaert made numerous trips to Morocco, and these color photos are the result. They are superlative, stunning, breathtaking. Gruyaert has a splendid aesthetic flair and the first-rate photographer's power to catch the dance of things at the right split-second. And then Morocco itself is a spectacle of medieval magnificence as soon as one reaches the rural regions and the ancient towns. In our world of triumphant symmetry and bathroom crockery which give priority to convenience and comfort, we are inclined to be appreciative of the peace and patterns which building standards and automobile traffic exclude. Gruyaert's photos are the combination of an exotic dream which takes us away from our own world so that, as Chesterton once said, we may better see it when we return.

William Bailey, Galerie Claude Bernard, 7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to April 7.

These handsome paintings present us with enamel jugs, pots and basins set on a table. From one painting to the next we recognize them, set in different relationships to one another. Sometimes an egg or eggs. Impeccably painted, utterly sober (not photo-realism), the subject is set at eye-level like Morandi's bottles, but with a different key-signature from Morandi's.

Bailey's "realism" is like nobody else's, presenting us with a subject that is concrete yet somehow removed from all accidental singularity, with a strong relief and presence.

Ben Dov, Levin, Shanon, Galerie Nane Stern, 26 Avenue de Tourville, Paris 7, to March 18.

These are three Israeli artists. Anna Shanon's works are collages, handsome and refined mosaics of paper; Ruth Levin paints gesturally over collages of fragments of the city plan of Jerusalem—a symbol that is almost overpowering, but which she uses with discretion. Hanna Ben Dov, on the other hand, uses solely a painter's medium in her symmetrical expressionist abstractions.

Eight Draftsmen, Galerie Jean Brancie, 13-15 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to April 1.
Barthelemy, Béringer, Hodgson, Hopf, Olivier, Ortner, Parré, Wiegand. An interesting selection of gifted artists. Wiegand devotes his craft to understated absurdity; Olivier O. Ortner to entertaining fantasies; Béringer, with a swift, witty stroke, to self-portraits; Parré, who is represented also by oils, has an extremely provocative, nonerotic way of presenting organic metamorphoses on erotic themes. There among others.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

Johann Heinrich Füssli, Calcografia Nazionale, 4 Via Stamperia, Rome, to April 2.
A poster of a giant marble foot announces the show of this late 18th-century personality—clergy-

man, schoolmaster, academician—whose name literally translated means "little foot." Intentionally or not, this reflects a recent tendency to magnify the importance of a minor master or genre painter whose recent exhibitions in London, Paris and now at the Földi Penzión museum in Milan have been discussed beyond the proportions of his merit. Füssli was born in Zurich and, after many vicissitudes in Europe and a long stay in Rome, eventually settled in England, where he taught the children of noblemen in their country houses and in time was honored by being elected Keeper at the Royal Academy in London.

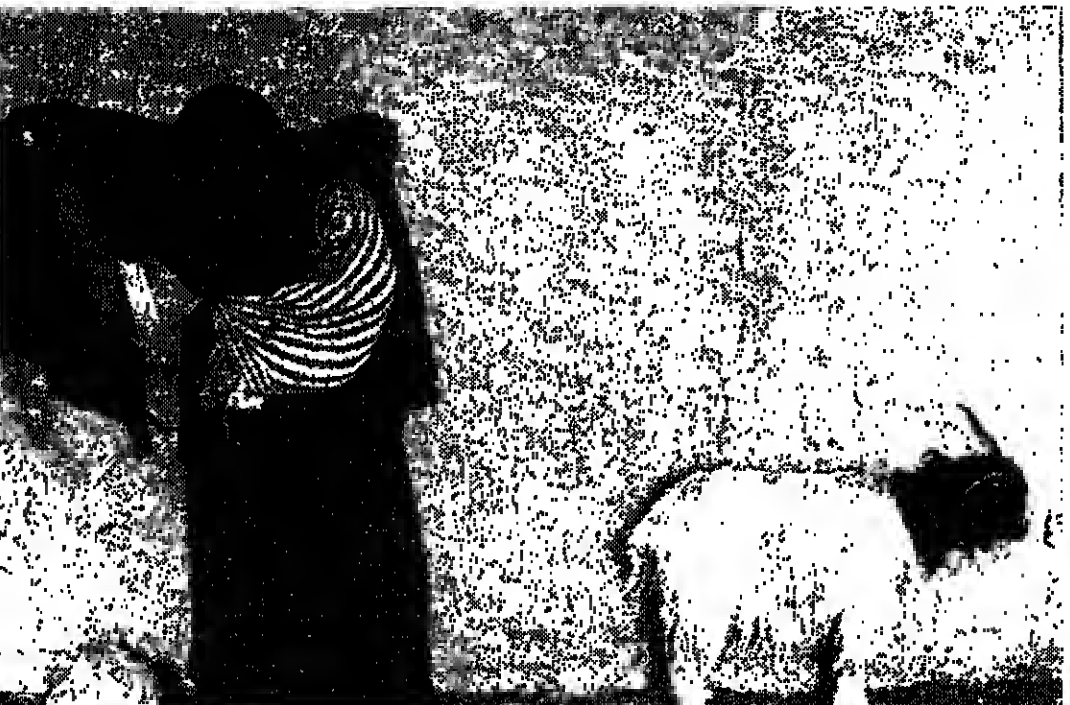
The restless wanderings of his expatriate youth, his apparent sexual repression, his unqualified adoration of the antique, but above all the fashion for romantic horror of his time, which Jane Austen so neatly demolished in "Northanger Abbey," produced a weird imagery: a hybrid between classicism and romanticism, theatrical flamboyance and dogged observation. Füssli described himself as "painter in ordinary of the Devil," and less dramatically wrote that "our ideas are produced by our senses."

In his clever drawings and in his oils the color of decay, a melodramatic indoors activity unfolds, where muscular nude supermen with understated private parts, and as if sculpted from frozen or stony materials, are confronted by atrophied women of elongated limb and rolling eye dressed fully in the latest fashion. When least bizarre and turgid, a fulcrum of light or an unusual staging of figures comes closest to a visionary idea. But Füssli used other people's art, copied from Greek and Roman statuary and Michelangelo. Illustrated Dante and Shakespeare, but hardly ever worked directly from nature, shunning blood, flesh and sunlight and their implications of dirt and bowels—in other words, sin.

His novel stylizations of women's heads and hair, his generalized apparitions, his somnambulant scenes in airless hollow spaces like caves or stages, might be taken as involuntary allegories of his own intellectual drives and those of his contemporaries, and so, relevant to surrealists and others attracted to the darker side of our nature.

But Füssli, not reaching the scope of imagination of the true visionary, was basically an academic of a grotesque bent of mind who never rose above his personal obsessions.

Leonello, Il Segno, 4 Via Capo Le Case, Rome, through March. These contemporary sculptures about quick small movement are no more arbitrary than the course of a brook. Seemingly loose and at first glance even haphazard in a gestural manner, they are purposefully realized and subtly constructed. They are made of a surprising and difficult material: The fragility of enameled stoneware, both brittle and fluid, and its warm earth-color tones, provide a perfect tool for Leonello's thoughtful and deliberate form of abstract expressionism. Tempera paintings and drawings



Harry Gruyaert photograph made in region of Erfoud, Morocco.

complement this revealing presentation of a complex and lyrical Italian modern who died recently.

Joe Stefanelli, Tyler School Temple University Abroad, 15 Lungotevere Brescia, Rome, through April 6.

After pop and minimal art and conceptualism, what happened to the New York abstract expressionists, one might well ask. Well, some have continued and elaborated the same gesture over and over again, but others have turned to a different way

of attack. Joe Stefanelli is one of the latter. After an illuminating stay on a fellowship in Egypt, he intensified his already strong sense of color, and from a free and instinctive approach changed to a planned and organized one. His sun yellows juxtaposed with blues and enamel pinks and beige hues softly expand over the severity of precise structural line to create intriguing contrasts. Repeats of black key shapes appearing at the base of the pictures might be references to monumental gates and mysterious entrances. Overall, seemingly sober geometric form is

sparked by hidden asymmetric touches in these abstractions. Large diptychs and triptychs in acrylics, most of them 4 by 10 feet and recently painted in Italy, are like majestic public statements, flags without specific symbols. Bright and open, they might be considered as proposals for murals. In fact, Stefanelli has worked for architecture and contributed mosaics to metal and baked enamel for the New York public school system in the Bedford Stuyvesant area and is about to design another for the subway.

EDITH SCHLOSS.

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| 1754 | 1754 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1755 | 1755 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1756 | 1756 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1757 | 1757 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1758 | 1758 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1759 | 1759 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1760 | 1760 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1761 | 1761 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1762 | 1762 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1763 | 1763 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1764 | 1764 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1765 | 1765 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1766 | 1766 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1767 | 1767 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1768 | 1768 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1769 | 1769 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1770 | 1770 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1771 | 1771 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1772 | 1772 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1773 | 1773 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1774 | 1774 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1775 | 1775 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1776 | 1776 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1777 | 1777 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1778 | 1778 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1779 | 1779 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1780 | 1780 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1781 | 1781 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1782 | 1782 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1783 | 1783 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1784 | 1784 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1785 | 1785 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1786 | 1786 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1787 | 1787 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1788 | 1788 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1789 | 1789 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1790 | 1790 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1791 | 1791 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1792 | 1792 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1793 | 1793 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1794 | 1794 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1795 | 1795 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1796 | 1796 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1797 | 1797 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1798 | 1798 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1799 | 1799 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1800 | 1800 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1801 | 1801 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1802 | 1802 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1803 | 1803 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1804 | 1804 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1805 | 1805 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1806 | 1806 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1807 | 1807 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1808 | 1808 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1809 | 1809 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1810 | 1810 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1811 | 1811 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1812 | 1812 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1813 | 1813 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1814 | 1814 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1815 | 1815 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1816 | 1816 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1817 | 1817 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1818 | 1818 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1819 | 1819 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1820 | 1820 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1821 | 1821 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1822 | 1822 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1823 | 1823 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1824 | 1824 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1825 | 1825 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1826 | 1826 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1827 | 1827 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1828 | 1828 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1829 | 1829 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1830 | 1830 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1831 | 1831 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1832 | 1832 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1833 | 1833 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1834 | 1834 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1835 | 1835 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1836 | 1836 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1837 | 1837 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1838 | 1838 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1839 | 1839 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1840 | 1840 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1841 | 1841 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1842 | 1842 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1843 | 1843 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1844 | 1844 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1845 | 1845 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1846 | 1846 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1847 | 1847 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1848 | 1848 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1849 | 1849 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1850 | 1850 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1851 | 1851 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1852 | 1852 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1853 | 1853 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1854 | 1854 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1855 | 1855 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1856 | 1856 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1857 | 1857 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | | |
| 1858 | 1858 | D-Depp | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 1859 | 1859 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

After News of Negotiations

Dollar Gains 1 Per Cent Against Deutsche Mark

LONDON, March 10 (AP-DJ).—The dollar rose just over 1 per cent against the deutsche mark today following news that negotiations on further moves to strengthen the U.S. currency would take place between U.S. and West German officials over the weekend.

The dollar ended the European day at 2.0550 marks, up from 2.0441 marks in New York late yesterday and up from 2.0310

marks at the end of the European day yesterday.

The dollar also registered sharp gains against the pound, the yen and many other convertible currencies, but it fell back against the Swiss franc following an exceptionally strong gain there yesterday.

The weekend talks, to be conducted by telephone between Washington and Bonn, were disclosed by President Carter in Washington late yesterday after the New York foreign exchange market had closed and were confirmed today by German government spokesman Armin Grossewald.

Neither U.S. nor German officials disclosed any details of what might be in the offing.

In Britain, official sources expressed optimism that the U.S.-German "log-jam" was about to be broken.

Reformed sources in more than one country said that it appeared that a solution was emerging under which the United States and Germany would each "take a bitter pill."

Asides from technical measures, the U.S. government would probably alter domestic economic policies toward those that would be viewed abroad as conducive to "dollar stabilization" while the Germans would tilt toward a more expansionary domestic posture, the sources said.

Sources cautioned against expecting all new measures that might be agreed upon to be disclosed at once. Neither Washington nor Bonn would want to show their entire hands to the market in one shot and some steps by Washington might, for instance, be conditional upon certain moves by the German government, they said.

Government spokesmen maintaining there would be no announcements over the weekend, but foreign exchange dealers weren't convinced. As a result, much of Friday's activity in the market represented a squaring of positions.

Market participants naturally did not want to have outstanding dollar-short positions if new support measures were in the offing, but they were also wary of going long on the U.S. currency should the new measures prove as disappointing as Washington's earlier attempts to prop up the dollar.

Dealers reported that U.S. operators were especially skeptical about what Washington and Bonn might be able to agree upon. As a result, when New York opened for business mid-afternoon European time, the dollar eased off its best levels of the day on U.S. selling.

Intervention by central banks was not in evidence.

The dollar's overall gain against the mark carried it higher against most other currencies. It closed at 4.8650 French francs, up from 4.8550 yesterday, at 2.1850 guilders, up from 2.1695, at 1.93 Belgian francs, up from 1.90, at 880 lire, up from 855, and at 236 yen, up from 233.

The pound eased to \$1.9020 from \$1.9090 yesterday.

The U.S. currency, which had posted an enormous 7.5 cent gain against the Swiss franc yesterday, eased back today to 1.9525 francs from 1.9580 a day earlier. The decline was viewed as nothing more than a somewhat technical reaction to the previous day's advance.

Gold was a casualty of times for a new solution to the dollar's woes, falling about \$2 an ounce to \$185.50-\$186.25 in late London trading. The metal's recent sharp advance toward its historic high of near \$200 an ounce in December 1974 had been attributed in large part to a flight from the sinking dollar.

Talks Failing To Agree on 3d World Debt

GENEVA, March 10 (AP-DJ).—After one week of talks the industrial states and the developing nations failed today to agree on what to do about the Third World's rising external debts.

Western diplomats said there was no convergence of view between the two sides as the 117-nation board of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, where the debt talks were held, prepared to go into a final night session.

Only hours before the scheduled end of the meeting, no drafting group was set up to work out some face-saving formula—the standard way out of appointing a working group for continuing study of the problem under discussion.

And it was clear, as it had been from the start, that the two sides were as far apart as in last summer's North-South conference in Paris, where the developing countries failed to obtain Western approval of their request that their debts be waived or debt terms improved.

Expressed in simple terms, the gulf between the two sides that has not been narrowed since Paris comes down to the following basic differences:

The developing countries claim combined foreign debts they say have reached a staggering \$350 billion cut no deeply into their projects for industrial and social development that the problem must be settled within an international framework.

The Third World wants debt relief and debt reorganization, meaning waiving some debts and changing others to easier conditions.

The rich Western states, some of whom doubt the figures involved by the Third World, have insisted that the problem of excessive debts of a developing country be dealt with by its creditors, not in an international framework, and that the real problem is not so much one of debt but one of economic development.

The United States and many other industrialized states feel that while there may be exceptions due to emergency situations, debts due incurred should be honored, and where the debt load is so great that it hampers a country's development effort, that country should be helped with additional aid.

The U.S. oil-nation deficit is 75% of trade gap.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—The U.S. trade deficit with oil-exporting countries in 1977 was \$21.9 billion, accounting for more than 75 per cent of its total deficit, according to Department of Commerce figures.

In 1976, the deficit with oil-exporters was \$14.7 billion.

As Anti-Trust Powers Mushroom

U.S. Firms Find the Going Rough in EEC

By John Robinson

BRUSSELS, March 10 (WP).—Cars, cameras, computers or bananas—you can sell anything in Europe's 250-million-strong Common Market, but you had better be careful about how you do it, especially if you are big business.

That is the increasingly clear impression of major U.S. companies who are finding business rules difficult to follow in a Europe where business just is not best, not unless you are politically protected.

No surprise, then, that American firms already operating in a high-cost, low-growth European economy, are now focusing growing concern on the Common Market's stiffening anti-trust laws directed at big business. Sparked by the \$1-million fine imposed on United Brands by the EEC in mid-February, business tensions could increase in the coming weeks as Europe's trust busters prepare to tackle another U.S. giant.

Top EEC officials predict that Eastman Kodak will shortly be on the receiving end of a controversial Common Market decision involving an anti-monopoly complaint.

Yet while the Common Market is castigating alleged unfair competitive practices

by major U.S. corporations, European governments, with Britain in the forefront, are giving an irate thumbs down to attempts by the anti-trust division of U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell's Justice Department to pursue investigations in Europe of international cartels distorting American market conditions. A case in point is the alleged uranium price-fixing cartel, where the Justice Department's efforts to conduct a criminal inquiry in Europe have been constantly blocked by European governments invoking national sovereignty.

No such political protection exists for U.S. companies in their tussles with the EEC's anti-trust authority, the Common Market's executive Commission.

Besides United Brands, the Commission has already used anti-monopoly rules to attack a series of American multinationals, including General Motors Corp., Commercial Solvents Corp., and Continental Group, and is pursuing an extensive inquiry into International Business Machines' operations in Europe. Kodak is likely to be the EEC's next cause célèbre.

European anti-trust officials admit that they are seeking to force the world's No. 1 camera manufacturer to divulge confidential legal information which they need to buttress an anti-monopoly case they are

preparing against the American company. They object to Kodak's marketing its films and development in Europe in a single sales package, claiming that this practice forces independent film developers out of the European market.

Kodak objects to the breach of legal privilege the EEC would commit in forcing disclosure of secret information, EEC officials acknowledge. However, they are planning a decision which would enforce this. Such a move, it is felt here, could further increase American business alarm at the growing discretionary powers of EEC anti-trust activities.

United Brands was the latest victim of the due legal process which must be followed in the United States.

Not that the EEC is specifically out to get U.S. multinationals, but simply big business abuses in general. The trouble is that many of the biggest firms in Europe are American. "We're not looking for U.S. companies," they're simply these and they're big," explains one EEC trustbuster.

United Brands was the latest victim of the EEC anti-trust power when the European Court of Justice, the EEC's highest legal authority, recently endorsed the charge that United had "abused" its dominant position on European markets for bananas, when in fact it held less than half the markets under investigation.

U.S. Jobless Rate Falls For 4th Month in Row

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—A big increase in new manufacturing jobs helped push the U.S. jobless rate down to 6.1 per cent in February—the fourth straight monthly decline and the lowest since October, 1974, the government reported today.

The unemployment rate in January was 6.3 per cent.

The February report said the effects of the long coal strike either had not yet shown up or not yet had an impact on overall employment. However, it noted that the strike has taken 150,000 miners temporarily out of the labor force and about 20,000 workers have otherwise been laid off because of the strike.

The department said 98 million Americans had jobs in February, up from 97.9 million in January, while 6.1 million were unemployed, down from 6.3 million a month earlier.

The 6.1-per-cent rate is the lowest since the 5.9 per cent in October, 1974.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said, "While the report is encouraging, we still have some serious problems."

"We still have high rates of unemployment in rural areas, central cities and among minorities and Vietnam-era veterans," Mr. Marshall said. But, he added, "we feel the course we have set to reduce unemployment will get us down to 4 per cent unemployment by 1983."

However, a Labor Department analyst cautioned that the coal strike could seriously complicate the jobs outlook in months ahead unless it is ended soon.

"Generally speaking, it is a good report, but we have to be uncertain about the future of the coal strike and what effect it will have if it continues," he said.

Joblessness among blacks, down

Some 1,137 issues gained with about 316 lower.

Volume totaled 27.09 million shares up from 21.82 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market's biggest boost came from the news that senior Bundesbank officials expect U.S.—West German telephone talks over the weekend to produce concrete results to help the dollar.

The analysts said, however, that large stock sales are likely on Monday if the market shows any measures as ineffective.

Companies involved in merger talks were again among the standout performers. Combined Communications jumped 2 1/2 to 35 3/8 after the company disclosed it is holding acquisition talks with an unidentified larger company.

Frederick moved up 5/8 to 15 3/8. Louisiana-Pacific sweetened its offer for Fibreboard to \$17 a share cash. Louisiana-Pacific, which previously offered \$15 per share, fell 3/8 to 14 1/8.

Smithkline jumped 2 points to 53 3/4. Analysts are raising earnings estimates for 1978 partly because of better than expected sales of Tagamet, an ulcer treatment drug.

A senior White House official said the administration's support for copper-stocking legislation introduced in Congress yesterday by Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), and Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), "is both cost effective and consistent with national security policy."

Last year, the White House opposed similar legislation that would have exchanged tin from the stockpile for new copper acquisitions. Unlike copper prices, which have fallen from 85 cents a pound in 1974 to about 61.5 cents in the domestic market, tin prices are at near record high levels.

Midland Bank Net Posts Year's Gain

LONDON, March 10 (AP-DJ).—Midland Bank Ltd. posted a net profit of \$25.5 million last year, up from \$21.7 million in 1976, the bank said today.

The bank set a dividend of 1.75 pence, making 14.75 pence for the year.

Energy savings would be enormous using the new converter, Mr. Dal Bo pointed out. For example, in the Italian region of Reggio Emilia, there is a swine population of about 1 million. Totem installation and collection of biogas from the pig manure would cost about 60 billion lire a year, he says. But, the annual energy savings would be about 9 billion lire, so the Totems would pay for themselves in about six years, or less if normal energy costs rise.

Luca Montemorello, director of Fiat public affairs, said that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome is co-operating with Fiat in examining possible applications in the Third World.

W. German Strike Losses

WIESBADEN, March 10 (AP-DJ).—West German work days lost due to strikes declined 44 per cent in 1977 to 510,018 compared with 533,696 in 1976, the statistics ministry said today. The ministry said the average strike lasted 0.7 days in 1977 against about 4 days in 1976.

CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.

(CDBs)

The undersigned announces that shareholders who will be registered in the books of the Company at 3:00 p.m. March 30, 1978 will be entitled to receive a 10% gratis distribution of new shares. Consequently the undersigned designated div. co. No. 8 of the CDBs for this purpose.

In Japan the shares are traded ex-bonus as from March 15, 1978.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, March 7, 1978.

Further Drop in U.S. Money Supply Puzzles Analysts

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP-DJ).

The U.S. money supply took another unexpected downturn in the latest reporting week, the Federal Reserve reported late yesterday.

The decline once again baffled money watchers and also further eased pressures many analysts thought were building for higher interest rates.

However, some analysts noted there is concern that the Fed, in order to help support the U.S. dollar, might decide that higher interest rates are desirable.

Many money market analysts had been expecting an increase of \$1 billion or more in the basic money supply, known as M-1, for the week ended March 1. Instead, M-1 fell \$800 million. A broader measure of the money supply, M-2, declined \$800 million for the week, the Fed said.

"It is bizarre," says Lawrence

Kudlow, money market economist of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis.

"Over the past six weeks or so, the numbers have been much weaker than anticipated," Alan Lerner, vice-president of Bankers Trust said. "This makes it much harder to envision (interest) rates going up right now," he added.

Mr. Lerner and several other analysts say they are still expecting substantial increases in

the money supply later in the year but are far less sure how soon that will come than they were previously.

"The importance of modestly weaker than anticipated," Alan Lerner, vice-president of Bankers Trust said. "This makes it much harder to envision (interest) rates going up right now," he added.

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Frank Keith

Frank Keith has been named vice-president of marketing in Europe and Africa of RCA International Marketing. Previously director of marketing planning for RCA corporate staff in New York, he will now have his headquarters in Geneva.

Edward Chailas has been named marketing director of Europe, the Middle East and Africa for American Airlines. Also, Michael Tyler, formerly area representative in Johannesburg, has been promoted to sales manager for Africa.

Robert Gest has been named president and general manager of SINTERA, an affiliate of Cie Generale d'Electricite. Previously acting general manager, he succeeds H. Fyssen, who has resigned and been named honorary president of the company.

A Correction

AP-Dow Jones news service advises that it was incorrect in reporting that the Common Market has imposed countervailing duties on imports of U.S. Kraftliner (CMT, March 9). The EEC has in fact imposed minimum import prices.

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